

The Gazette of India



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 43] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1955

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 14th October 1955:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
313	S.R.O. 2243, dated the 6th October, 1955.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Fixation of the maximum and minimum prices of Indian cotton in 1955-56 season.
313A	S.R.O. 2243A, dated the 10th October, 1955.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division)	Amendment made in the notification No. 58-Customs, dated the 18th July, 1953.
314	S.R.O. 2244, dated the 10th October 1955.	Ministry of Law.	Amendments made in the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951.
315	S.R.O. 2245, dated the 30th September, 1955.	Election Commission, India.	Election Case No. 215 of 1952.
316	S.R.O. 2246, dated the 10th October, 1955.	Ditto	Amendment made in the notification No. 102/15/51-Elec. II-(1), dated the 5th September, 1951.
317	S.R.O. 2247, dated the 12th October, 1955.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	Cancellation of the Order No. S.R.O. 2740, dated the 25th August, 1954.
318	S.R.O. 2284, dated the 14th October, 1955.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division)	Exemption of component parts of three-wheeled Vehicles from so much of customs duty leviable thereon.
	S.R.O. 2285, dated the 14th October, 1955.	Ditto	Amendment made in the notification No. 64-Customs, dated the 2nd April, 1955.
	S.R.O. 2286, dated the 14th October, 1955.	Ditto	Amendment made in the notification No. 49-Customs, dated the 17th March, 1955.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).

MINISTRY OF LAW

New Delhi, the 22nd October 1955

S.R.O. 2289.—The following notification issued by the Government of the Colony of Singapore is published for general information:—

"No. 2271—THE RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 46).

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 5.

Whereas His Excellency the Governor is satisfied that reciprocal provisions have been made by the Legislature of the Government of India for the enforcement within India (with the exception of the Tribal Areas in the State of Assam, the Scheduled Areas in the State of Madras, the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the State of Manipur) of judgments obtained in the Supreme Court of the Colony of Singapore,

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 5 of the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Ordinance declares that the provisions of the said Ordinance shall extend to judgments obtained in the courts enumerated below within the jurisdiction of India with the exception of the above-named States in the like manner as it extends to judgments obtained in a Superior Court in the United Kingdom, with effect from the 1st day of September, 1955.

For the purposes of this notification the following Courts of India shall be deemed to be Superior Courts of India:—

- (a) The Supreme Court.
- (b) All High Courts and Judicial Commissioners' Courts.
- (c) All Districts Courts; and
- (d) All other courts whose civil jurisdiction is subject to no pecuniary limit provided that the judgment sought to be executed is sealed with a seal showing that the jurisdiction of the courts is subject to no pecuniary limit.

Gazette Notification supplement No. 4 of 2nd January, 1953, is hereby cancelled.

Made at Singapore, this 27th day of August, 1955.

By His Excellency's Command

(No. C.S.O. 1034/54/34).

W. A. C. GOODE,

Chief Secretary, Singapore.

[No. F.29-III/53.L.]

R. S. GAE, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi-2, the 15th October 1955

S.R.O. 2290.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Indian Arms Rules, 1951, namely:—

In Form XIV in Schedule VIII to the said Rules after condition 6 the following further conditions shall be added, namely:—

- "7. Chlorates shall be kept in a building constructed of unflammable materials only and separated from any dwelling house, other building,

highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by a distance of not less than 10 feet:

Provided that where the total quantity stored does not exceed 224 lbs. chlorates may be kept exclusively in a closed and secured receptacle placed in a building used for the keeping of other articles not being of an explosive or highly inflammable nature.

8. Sulphur shall not be kept in the same room with saltpetre in the premises specified in column 5:

Provided that where the quantity of each does not exceed 224 lbs. sulphur and saltpetre can be kept in separate closed receptacles in the same room.

9. No person shall smoke and no open fires shall be allowed at any time in the premises specified in column 5, or in the vicinity of the receptacles mentioned in provisos to conditions 7 and 8.
10. Where any building used for storage of such materials is fitted with electric lighting or power, the licensee shall get these installations tested at least once a year or once during the currency of the licence, by an Electrical Inspector appointed under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, to ensure that there is no danger of fire or sparking.
11. Any accident, fire or explosion occurring within the premises specified in column 5 which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property shall be reported at once by the licensee to the officer-in-charge of the nearest Police Station as well as to the Inspector of Explosives of the Circle concerned."

[No. 9/68/54-Police(IV).]

S.R.O. 2291.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) the Central Government hereby exempts the Security Officers of the Burmese Prime Minister accompanying him in connection with his forthcoming visit to India from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 6, 10 and 13—15 of the said Act, in respect of the arms and ammunition possessed by them.

[No. 9/131/55-Police(IV).]

C. P. S. MENON, Under Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 15th October 1955

S.R.O. 2292.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following further amendments in the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Home Department, No. 9-19/30-Ests., dated the 27th February, 1932, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Rules, under the heading "Finance Department", under the sub-heading 'Income Tax Department', under B-Ministerial Posts existing, viz.

(1) in "(b) Upper Division Clerks", for item (i), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

(i) In Commissioner's offices.	Commissioner of Income Tax.	Income Tax Officers (Head quarters) Commissioner of Income Tax.	(i) Commissioner of Income Tax. All Central Board of Revenue";
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(2) in "(c) Lower Division Clerks", for item (i), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

(i) In Commissioner's offices.	Commissioner of Income Tax.	Income Tax officers (Head quarters) Commissioner of Income Tax.	(i) Commissioner of Income Tax. All Central Board of Revenue".
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[No. 7/21/55-Ests. (A).]

K. THYAGARAJAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE**(Department of Company Law Administration)**

New Delhi, the 11th October 1955

S.R.O. 2293.—It is hereby notified for general information that in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 248 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, (VII of 1913), the Central Government has appointed Shri Ram Prasad, Under Secretary to the Government of Madhya Bharat, Industries and Commerce Department, to be the Registrar of Companies, for Madhya Bharat with effect from the 19th September, 1955 (afternoon) *vice* Shri K. M. Ranade.

[No. 3(129)-CLA/55.]

S. S. SHARMA, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 22nd October 1955

S.R.O. 2294.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, No. S.R.O. 45, dated the 12th January, 1952, namely:—

In the said notification—

- I. After the words "Central Excise", the words "all Preventive Inspectors of Customs and all Superintendents of Central Excise" shall be inserted.
- II. For the words "gold or silver", the words "any gold or silver or any currency notes or bank notes or coin, whether Indian or foreign," shall be substituted.

[No. 2(47)-EFVII/55.]

R. P. CAPOOR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)**DANGEROUS DRUGS**

New Delhi, the 11th October 1955

S.R.O. 2295.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Opium Act, 1857 (XIII of 1857), and in supersession of the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) Notifications No. 2-Opium, dated the 18th March, 1950, and 10-Opium, dated the 30th December, 1950, the Central Government hereby appoints the Narcotics Commissioner as Opium Agent to superintend the provision of opium for the Central Government in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan.

[No. 71.]

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 15th October 1955

S.R.O. 2296.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India, and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) No. 10-Central Excises, dated the 11th March, 1955, the Central Government hereby directs that, where an establishment manufacturing paper or paper board furnishes a certificate to the Central Board of Revenue from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Production that the paper or paper board manufactured by it is commercially recognized as hand-made paper or hand-made paper board, such paper or paper board shall be exempt from the whole of the duty leviable thereon under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944).

[No. CER-8(3)/55.]

New Delhi, the 22nd October 1955

S.R.O. 2297.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 16A of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Central Government hereby directs that following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) No. 36-Central Excises, dated the 29th July, 1955, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, for the words "Deeg and Kama Tehsils", the words "Deeg, Kama and Nagar Tehsils" shall be substituted.

[No. CER-16A(1)/55.]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 14th October 1955

S.R.O. 2298.—In the Table annexed to the Notification No. 10-Central Excises, dated the 5th April, 1949 of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) against S. Nos. 6 and 7 insert "Do." under Column 3.

W. SALDANHA, Dy. Secy.

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 15th October 1955

S.R.O. 2299.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 128-Customs, dated the 5th November, 1938, namely:—

Amendment

In the 'Form of Declaration' appended to the said notification, after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

(d) I have arrived in India on a bonafide transfer of residence with the intention of staying in this country indefinitely.

[No. 166.]

JASJIT SINGH, Dy. Secy.

ORDER

STAMPS

New Delhi, the 12th October 1955

S.R.O. 2300.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the whole of the stamp duty chargeable under the said Act, on the sale deed to be executed in favour of the Embassy of Iraq in India in respect of the property situated at No. 21, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.

[No. 19.]

M. G. MATHUR, Under Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 13th October 1955

S.R.O. 2301.—In pursuance of the second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953) and in partial modification of the notification of the Central Board of Revenue, No. 5-E.D. dated the 4th December,

1953, the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the Assistant Controller of Estate Duty who performs the functions of the Income-tax Officer under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), in the case of a company to which section 84(1) of the said Estate Duty Act applies, shall perform the functions of a Controller under the said Estate Duty Act with respect to the liability of such company to estate duty under section 84(1) aforesaid.

[No. 15.]

[F. No. 12/13/55-E.D.]

R. K. DAS, Secy.

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 17th October 1955

S.R.O. 2302.—In pursuance of sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Schedule annexed by its notification S.R.O. 1214 (No. 44-Incometax), dated the 1st July 1952, namely:—

In the said Schedule, after S. No. 20A, the following entry shall be inserted—

1	2	3	4	5	6
20B	Employees of Foreign Diplomatic Missions, Consulates and Trade Commissioners and all other employees of foreign Governments having their offices in and residing in the State of Bombay.	2nd Incometax Officer, Salaries Branch I, Bombay.	Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax B-Range, Bombay.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, H-Range, Bombay.	Commissioner of Incometax, Bombay City

[No. 86.]

[55/92/54-IT.]

K. B. DEB, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 12th October 1955

S.R.O. 2303.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. 1(1)-4(41), dated the 7th September, 1950, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the above-said Notification, for the entry—
“Deputy Pig Iron Control Officer, Punjab, Simla.”,

the entry—

“Deputy Iron and Fuel Control Officer, Punjab, Simla.”
shall be substituted.

[No. SC(A)-4(216).]

S.R.O. 2304.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Nos. S.R.O. 3294 [SC(A)-4(216)/54] and S.R.O. 3296 [SC(A)-4(216)/54-B], dated the 19th October, 1954, published in the Gazette of

India, Part II, Section 3, dated the 30th October, 1954, as amended from time to time, namely:—

The following entries occurring in the above-said notifications shall be deleted, namely:—

“Assistant Food Controller, Rohtak.
Assistant Food Controller, Gurgaon.
Assistant Food Controller, Hoshiarpur.
Assistant Food Controller, Simla.
Assistant Food Controller, Kangra.
Food Supply Officer, Ferozepore.
Assistant Food Controller, Gurdaspur.
Food Supply Officer, Amritsar.
Food Supply Officer, Jullundar.
Food Supply Officer, Ludhiana.
Food Supply Officer, Ambala.
Assistant Food Controller, Hissar.”

[No. SC(A)-4(216)A.]

S.R.O. 2305.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Nos. S.R.O. 3295 [CS(A)-4(216)/54-A] and S.R.O. 3297 [SC(A)-4(216)/54-C], dated the 19th October, 1954, published in Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, dated the 30th October, 1954, as amended from time to time, namely:—

The following entries occurring in the above-said notifications shall be deleted, namely:—

“Assistant Food Controller, Rohtak.
Assistant Food Controller, Gurgaon.
Assistant Food Controller, Hoshiarpur.
Assistant Food Controller, Simla.
Assistant Food Controller, Kangra.
Food Supply Officer, Ferozepore.
Assistant Food Controller, Gurdaspur.
Food Supply Officer, Amritsar.
Food Supply Officer, Jullundar.
Food Supply Officer, Ludhiana.
Food Supply Officer, Ambala.
Assistant Food Controller, Hissar.”

[No. SC(A)-4(216)B.]

New Delhi, the 19th October 1955

S.R.O. 2306.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. I(1)-4(41), dated the 7th September, 1950, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the above-said Notification, the following entry shall be deleted, namely:—

“The Director of Controlled Commodities, Government of Travancore-Cochin, Trivandrum.”

[No. SC(A)-4(251)/33.]

S.R.O. 2307.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. 1(1)-4(78)A, dated the 6th January, 1951, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the above-said Notification, the following entry shall be deleted, namely:—

"The Director of Controlled Commodities, Government of Travancore-Cochin, Trivandrum."

[No. SC(A)-4(251)/55/A.]

M. R. MENON, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 13th October 1955

S.R.O. 2308.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order, namely:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(a) This Order may be called the Cotton Control Order, 1955.

(b) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) It shall come into force at once.

(d) The Cotton Control Order, 1955, (Notification No. S.R.O. 1511, dated the 13th July, 1955) is hereby repealed:

Provided that any order made, notification issued, licence granted, right accrued, penalty incurred, or anything done or deemed to have been done under the said Order or any corresponding Order in force shall be deemed to have been made, issued, granted, accrued, incurred or done under the corresponding provisions of this Order.

2. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) "carrier" includes a railway administration or any other person engaged in the business of transporting property from one place to another by land, air or water;

(b) "contract" means a ready delivery contract;

(c) "cotton" means—

(i) ginned cotton; and

(ii) ginned and pressed cotton; and includes both Indian and foreign cotton;

(d) "cotton ginning factory" shall have the same meaning as in the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925);

(e) "cotton season" means the period from the 1st day of September of one calendar year, until and inclusive of the thirty first day of August in the next calendar year;

(f) "foreign cotton" means cotton grown in any country outside India;

(g) "Form" means a Form appended to this Order;

(h) "Indian cotton" means cotton grown at any place in India;

(i) "licensing authority" means:

(i) in relation to 'A' class licence, the Textile Commissioner; and

(ii) in relation to 'B' class and 'C' class licences, the State Government or any officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf for any specified area;

(j) "manufacturer" means a manufacturer of yarn;

(k) "ready delivery contract" means a contract which provides for the delivery of goods and the payment of a price therefor, either immediately or within seven days after the date of contract, the period under such contract not being capable of extension by the mutual consent of the parties thereto or otherwise;

(1) an article shall be deemed to be in the possession of a person when it is held on behalf of that person by another person or when held by that person on behalf of another person.

(m) the expressions "Yarn" and "Textile Commissioner" shall have the same meaning as they have in the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.

3. (1) The Textile Commissioner may fix the maximum and the minimum prices at which any cotton or kapas or cotton seed may be sold or purchased.

(2) Where the maximum and minimum prices have been fixed as aforesaid in respect of any cotton or kapas or cotton seed, no person shall sell or offer to sell or purchase or offer to purchase any such cotton or kapas or cotton seed at a price exceeding the maximum or lower than the minimum price so fixed.

4. (1) No person shall enter into a contract for the sale or purchase of cotton except in accordance with such restrictions and conditions as the Textile Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

(2) All contracts entered into or made after the commencement of this Order in contravention of sub-clause (1) shall be void.

5. (1) The Textile Commissioner may specify the maximum quantity of any description of cotton which a manufacturer may buy during a specified period or within a specified area or which at any time he may have in his possession.

(2) The Textile Commissioner in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him under sub-clause (1) shall have regard to the following matters, namely:—

(a) The consumption by the manufacturer of different descriptions of cotton grown in India and in Pakistan, for the purpose of manufacturing yarn during the current cotton season, or where such manufacture of yarn was for any reason interrupted in that season, during such other cotton season as the Textile Commissioner may, in circumstances of the case, deem equitable;

(b) the number of spindles in use with the manufacturer; and

(c) the capacity of the manufacturer to manufacture yarn.

(3) No manufacturer shall buy or have in his possession a quantity of any cotton exceeding the maximum quantity specified as aforesaid.

6. Without prejudice to any order made under sub-clause (1) of clause 5, where, at any time, in the opinion of the Textile Commissioner, any manufacturer has in his possession a quantity of cotton in excess of the quantity which would reasonably be required by him for manufacturing yarn in the following six months, it shall be open to the Textile Commissioner, to the extent of such excess, to direct such manufacturer to sell such quantity of the excess cotton at such price and on such conditions as may be specified; and every manufacturer shall comply with such direction.

7. (1) No person shall purchase, sell, store or carry on business in cotton or shall hold cotton in hypothecation or against a pledge except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by the appropriate licensing authority;

(2) There shall be the following three classes of licences granted under this Order, namely:—

(i) 'A' class licence, which shall be in Form 'F' and shall be valid throughout the territories of India;

(ii) 'B' class licence, which shall be in Form 'G' and shall be valid in the State concerned; and

(iii) 'C' class licence, in the case of handginned cotton, which shall be in Form 'H' and shall be valid in the State concerned.

(3) Nothing in sub-clauses (1) and (2) shall apply to:—

(i) a person who purchases or stores cotton for his own use, and not for the purpose of sale, and who does not at any time have in his possession a quantity of cotton exceeding 24 bales of ginned and pressed cotton or boras of ginned cotton;

(ii) a grower in respect of cotton produced by him; and

(iii) a person who gins kapas, or presses cotton, of his constituents.

8. Any person desiring a licence shall make an application to the appropriate licensing authority in Form 'A' for 'A' or 'B' class licence, or in Form 'B' for 'C' class licence.

9. (1) Every licence granted under this Order shall be valid for the duration of the cotton season for which it is granted. Provided that a licence granted under the Cotton Control Order, 1950 shall be valid up to any period specified therein.

(2) Every licence shall be renewable from time to time, and on such renewal shall be valid for the period specified in sub-clause (1).

(3) There shall be charged for the grant or renewal of each of the type of licence specified in column 1 of the under-mentioned table, the fee specified in the corresponding entry of column 2 thereof:—

TABLE

1	2
TYPE OF LICENCE	AMOUNT OF FEE
'A' Class Licence	Rs. 100
'B' Class Licence	Rs. 25
'C' Class Licence	Re. 1

Provided that in respect of any one year no person shall be liable to pay more than Rs. 25 and Re. 1 for the grant or renewal of any number of 'B' class or 'C' class licences respectively within the same State and the amount, if any, paid by him in excess of Rs. 25 or Re. 1 as the case may be, shall, on application made in that behalf, be refunded to him, by the State Government.

Provided further that if a licence is not renewed within thirty days of its expiry, there shall be charged for the renewal thereof within sixty days of such expiry as penalty a sum equivalent to the fee specified for the respective licence.

10. If a licence granted under this Order is lost or destroyed the Licensing Authority may after making such enquiry as it may deem fit, issue a duplicate licence on payment of a fee of Rs. 5.

11. The licensing Authority may cancel any licence granted under this Order or otherwise render it ineffective in any of the following circumstances, namely:—

- (a) when the licence has been granted through mistake or has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation;
- (b) when the licence has been granted contrary to the provisions of this Order;
- (c) when the licensee has committed a breach of any of the conditions of the licence;

Provided that no action shall be taken under this clause unless the licensee has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard:

Provided further that notwithstanding anything contained in this clause the licensing authority, if satisfied that it is expedient so to do in the public interest may cancel any licence or render it ineffective without assigning any reason.

12. (1) The Textile Commissioner may issue a direction to any person to furnish samples of any cotton in his possession, any may issue such instructions as he thinks fit regarding such samples.

(2) Every person to whom a direction or instruction is issued under this clause, shall comply with any such direction or instruction.

13. (1) The Textile Commissioner may issue directions to any person holding stocks of kapas to get it ginned before a specified date, and every such person shall comply with such directions.

(2) The Textile Commissioner may by a general order prohibit from such date or dates as may be specified in the order the possession of any kapas of a specified description or in a specified area except under and in accordance with the permission in writing of the Textile Commissioner.

14. The Textile Commissioner may by general or special order prohibit the transport of cotton or kapas from any place within any area to any place outside that area by land, air or water except under such conditions, limitations and restrictions as may be specified in such order.

15. (1) Every person, not being a manufacturer, holding an 'A' or 'B' class licence granted under this Order, shall, in respect of each description of cotton, submit to the appropriate licensing authority or any other officer authorised by it in this behalf within five days of the completion of each fortnight, a true and accurate return in Form 'C' in respect of stocks, receipts and sales of cotton.

(2) Every person holding an 'A' or 'B' class licence granted under this Order shall submit to the Textile Commissioner within a week of the expiry of each month, a true and accurate return in Form 'D' in respect of cotton transported outside the State.

16. The Textile Commissioner may by order in writing direct any carrier to close the booking and transport of any cotton or kapas by land, air or water between such places and for such period as may be specified in the order and such carrier shall comply with the order.

17. The Textile Commissioner may with a view to securing compliance with this Order:—

- (a) require any person to give any information in his possession with respect to any business carried on by that or any other person;
- (b) inspect or cause to be inspected any books or other documents belonging to or under the control of any person;
- (c) enter and search or authorise any person to enter and search any premises and seize or authorise any person to seize any article in respect of which he has reason to believe a contravention of this Order has been committed and any other article in the premises which he has reason to believe has been or is intended to be used in connection with such contravention.

18. Every person who is required to give any information under clause 17 shall comply with such requisition.

19. Every manufacturer shall submit to the Textile Commissioner before the 12th day of every month a return in Form 'E' giving all the particulars specified therein.

20. The Textile Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, may by general or special order in writing authorise any officer to exercise on his behalf all or any of his functions and powers under this Order.

FORM 'A'

(See clause 8)

1. Applicant's name.
2. Where the applicant is a corporation or a partnership firm, the names of the Directors or the Partners as the case may be.
3. Applicant's full address.
4. Whether the application is for an 'A' Class or 'B' Class licence.
5. Whether the applicant held any cotton licence before (either under the Cotton Control Order, 1955 or 1950). If so, what was the number of the licence and when did it expire?
6. The location of the applicant's place of business, godown and other premises used by him for the sale or storage of cotton (detailed address of these places should be given).

Declaration

I hereby declare that the information given above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the Applicant.

FORM 'B'

(See clause 8)

1. Applicant's name.
2. Where the applicant is a corporation or a partnership firm, the names of the Directors or Partners, as the case may be.
3. Applicant's full address.
4. The location of the applicant's place of business godown and other premises used by him for the storage or sale of handginned cotton (detailed address of these places should be given).
5. Whether the applicant held any cotton licence before (either under the Cotton Control Order, 1955 or 1950). If so, what was the number of the licence and when did it expire?

Declaration

I hereby declare that the information given above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the Applicant.

FORM 'C'

[See Clause 15(1)]

Return of Stocks, Receipts and Sales of Cotton for the Fortnight ending

(To be submitted within five days after the close of each fortnight.)

Instructions.—All figures should be in terms of bales of 400 lbs. weight each whether ginned or ginned and pressed and whether Indian cotton or foreign cotton.

Licencee's Name.....

Address.....

LICENCE NO.....

Variety of Cotton	Opening balance <i>i.e.</i> , stocks at the beginning of the fortnight		Receipt during the fortnight	Total Columns 2+3+4	Sales during the fortnight	Deliveries during the fortnight	Closing balance <i>i.e.</i> , stocks at the end of the fortnight. *	
	Bales sold but not delivered	Bales unsold					Bales sold but not delivered	Bales unsold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bengal Deshi .								
2. Mungari . .								
3. Mathia . .								
4. Kalagin . .								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Dholerah								
6. C. P. I. & II								
7. Central India Deshi								
8. Omra Deshi								
9. Jarilla (including Virnar, Malvi and Verum).								
10. H. 420								
11. Broach Vijay								
12. Kalyan								
13. Westerns and Northerns								
14. Coconadas								
15. Karungannics, Tinnevellics and Salems.								
16. Jayadhar								
17. Hyderabad Gaorani (including G. 6 and 12).								
18. Parbhani Ameri- can.								
19. Laxmi								
20. Mysore American— M.A.-5								
21. Punjab American:— (a) 216F and 320F. (b) L. S. S.								
22. Buri American (including Cam- bodia other than Madras Cambo- dia).								
23. Surti—Vijalpa (in- cluding Suyog).								
24. M.C.U. 1 & 2 (in- cluding CO. 4 and Pajapalayam).								
25. Madras Cambodia (Others)								
26. Indo-Americans 170 and 134								

TOTAL INDIAN COTTON

PART II FOREIGN COTTON

27. Pakistan
28. Egyptians
29. Sudan
30. East Africans
31. Russians
32. Americans (U.S.A.
and Mexico)
33. Peruvians
34. Brazilians
35. Belgian Congo
36. Other Foreign
Cotton.

TOTAL FOREIGN COTTON

I/We hereby declare that I/We have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my/our firm and that they are, in so far as I/We can ascertain, accurate and complete and that the purchase and sales are done in conformity with the provisions of the Cotton Control Order, 1955 and notifications thereunder.

Signature of Licencee

FORM 'D'

[See Clause 15(2)]

Return of Cotton Transported outside the State for the month ending.....

(To be submitted within a week after the expiry of the month.)

Instructions.—All figures should be in bales of 400 lbs.

1. Consignor's Licence No. and name and address.
2. Date of despatch.
3. No. of bales.
4. Variety of cotton.
5. Name of Station of despatch.
6. Name of destination station.
7. Railway Receipt No. and date.
8. Consignee's name and address.
9. Licence No. of consignee.

Declaration

I hereby declare that the information given above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Applicant.

FORM 'E'

(See clause 19 of the Cotton Control Order, 1955)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY-1.

Monthly Return of Stocks, Consumption and Sales of Cotton, Cotton Waste (Soft Waste) and Staple Fibre as on

Instructions

1. This form should be completed in accordance with the instructions given below and sent to the Office and the Textile Commissioner, Cotton Branch, Hararwala Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, so as to reach on or before the 12th of every month giving position as on the last date of the previous month. Mills are advised in their own interests to post the returns under a certificate of posting or registered with acknowledgment due. Failure to submit the return by the due date will render you liable to prosecution.

2. Cotton.—(a) All figures should be in terms of bales of 400 lbs. weight each whether ginned or ginned and pressed and whether Indian cotton or Foreign cotton.

(b) The description of Indian cotton should correspond to the definitions in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No.....dated.....

3. Cotton Waste (Soft Waste).—(a) The Cotton Waste (Soft Waste) referred to means all kinds of cotton waste such as droppings, fly, strippings, bondas and all other kinds of waste from the Blow Room, Carding Engine, Comber, Inter, Slubbing and Roving Frames.

(b) All figures of Cotton Waste (Soft Waste) should be expressed in cwts.

4. *Staple Fibre*.—All figures should be expressed in lbs.

Mill's Name

Date

Mill's 'Full Address

Mill's Telegraphic Address

No. of shifts worked during the month

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
		Stocks on 31,8-55 wherever stored whether within or out- side the town where the mill is situated	Total stocks acquired since 1-9-55 wherever stored, whether within or outside the town where the mill is situated	Total consump- tion since 1-9-55	Total sales since 1-9-55	Stocks on the last day of the month	
						Within the town where the mill is situ- ated	Outside the town where the mill is situ- ated
Description of cotton						(a)	(b)
						(c)	

1. Bengal Deshi
2. Mungari
3. Mathia.
4. Kalagin
5. Dholerah
6. C. P. I & II.
7. Central India Deshi
8. Oomra Deshi
9. Jarilla (including Virnar,
Malvi and Verum)
10. H. 420
11. Broach Vijaya
12. Kalyan
13. Westerns and Northern
14. Coconadas
15. Karungannies, Tinnevellics
and Salems
16. Jayadhar
17. Hyderabad Gaorani (includ-
ing G. 6 & 12).
18. Parbhani American
19. Laxmi
20. Mysore American—M.A.5
21. Punjab American :—
(a) 216F and 320F
(b) L.S.S.
22. Buri American (including
Cambodia other than Madras
Cambodia).
23. Surti—Vijalpa (including
Suyog).
24. M.C.U. 1 and 2 (including
CO-4 and Rajapalayam).
25. Madras Cambodia (Others)
26. Indo-Americans 170 and
134.

TOTAL INDIAN COTTON

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<hr/>						
PART II.—FOREIGN COTTON—						
27. <i>Pakistan Cotton</i>						
(a) 4F.						
(b) L.S.S.;						
(c) 289F (Punjab)						
(b) N.T. (Sind)						
TOTAL PAKISTAN COTTON						
<hr/>						
28. <i>Egyptians</i> :—						
(a) Ashmouni .						
(b) Zagoras .						
(c) Giza 30 & Giza 31						
(d) Karnak . . .						
(e) Menoufi . . .						
(f) Other Egyptians .						
<hr/>						
TOTAL EGYPTIANS						
<hr/>						
29. Peruvians						
30. Sudan Egyptians						
31. Sudan Americans						
32. East Africans; .						
33. Russians . . .						
34. <i>Americans</i> :—						
(a) U.S.A. . . .						
(b) Mexico . . .						
35. Brazilians . . .						
36. Belgian Congo .						
37. Other Foreign Cotton						
<hr/>						
TOTAL FOREIGN COTTON						
<hr/>						
GRAND TOTAL OF AMERICANS						
<hr/>						

PART III—OTHER FIBRES

38. Cotton Waste (in cwt.)	Own Production.
39. Staple Fibre (in lbs.)	(b) Purchases.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above figures with the records and books of my mills and that they are, in so far as they go, certain and accurate.

Signature of Owner/Managing Agent/Manager.

Date.....

FORM 'F'

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY-1.

[See clause 7(2)]

"A" Class Licence

Licence for purchase, sale or storage or for carrying on business in cotton or for holding cotton in hypothecation or against pledge.

Subject to the provisions of the Cotton Control Order, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the 'said Order') and to the terms and conditions of this licence.

* * * * *

is/are hereby authorised to purchase, sell, store, carry on business in cotton or hold cotton in hypothecation or against pledge.

2. The Licensee shall maintain a register of daily accounts in respect of each description of cotton in which he deals, showing correctly—

- (a) the opening stock on each day;
- (b) the quantities received on each day showing the place of origin and the name and address of the person from whom received;
- (c) the quantities sold, delivered or otherwise removed on each day showing the place of destination, the name and address of the person to whom they are sold or delivered, or for whom they are removed;
- (d) the closing stock on each day.

3. The Licensee shall not sell, hypothecate or pledge cotton to any person who does not hold a licence under the said Order or is not otherwise authorised to purchase cotton.

4. The Licensee shall issue to every customer a correct receipt or invoice as the case may be, giving his own name, address and licence number, the name, address and licence number of the customer, the date of transaction, the quantity sold, the rate per candy and the total amount charged and shall keep a duplicate of the same available for inspection on demand by the licensing authority or any officer authorised by such authority in this behalf.

5. The Licensee shall give all facilities at all reasonable times to the licensing authority or any officer authorised by such authority in this behalf, for the inspection of his stocks and accounts at any shop, godown or other place used by him for the storage or sale of cotton and for taking samples of cotton for examination.

6. The Licensee shall comply with any directions that may be given to him in regard to the purchase, sale, storage, hypothecation or pledge of cotton and in regard to the language in which the registers, returns, receipts or invoices mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 shall be maintained, submitted or issued and in regard to the maintenance of the register mentioned in paragraph 2.

7. This licence shall be valid for the cotton season.....

Signature of the Licensing Authority.

Date.....195 .

FORM 'G'

[See clause 7(2)]

"B" Class Licence

Licence for purchase, sale or storage or for carrying on business in cotton or for holding cotton in hypothecation or against pledge.

Subject to the provisions of the Cotton Control Order, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the 'said Order') and to the terms and conditions of this licence.

* * * * *

is/are hereby authorised to purchase, sell, store, carry on business in cotton or hold cotton in hypothecation or against pledge.

2. The Licensee shall maintain a register of daily accounts in respect of each description of cotton in which he deals, showing correctly—

- (a) the opening stock on each day;
- (b) the quantities received on each day showing the place of origin and the name and address of the person from whom received;

- (c) the quantities sold, delivered or otherwise removed on each day showing the place of destination, the name and address of the person to whom they are sold or delivered, or for whom they are removed.

3. The Licensee shall not sell, hypothecate or pledge cotton to any person who does not hold a licence under the said Order or is not otherwise authorised to purchase cotton.

4. The Licensee shall issue to every customer a correct receipt or invoice as the case may be, giving his own name, address and licence number, the name, address and licence number of the customer, the date of transaction, the quantity sold, the rate per candy and the total amount charged and shall keep a duplicate of the same available for inspection on demand by the licensing authority or any officer authorised by such authority in this behalf.

5. The Licensee shall give all facilities at all reasonable times to the licensing authority or any officer authorised by such authority in this behalf, for the inspection of his stocks and accounts at any shop, godown or other place used by him for the storage or sale of cotton and for taking samples of cotton for examination.

6. The Licensee shall comply with any directions that may be given to him in regard to the purchase, sale, storage, hypothecation or pledge of cotton and in regard to the language in which the registers, returns, receipts or invoices mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 shall be maintained, submitted or issued and in regard to the maintenance of the register mentioned in paragraph 2.

7. This licence shall be valid for the cotton season.....

Signature of the Licensing Authority.

Date.....195 .

FORM 'H'

[See clause 7(2)]

"C" Class Licence

Form of the licence for the purchase, storage or sale, or for carrying on business in hand-ginned cotton, or for holding hand-ginned cotton in hypothecation or against pledge.

1. Subject to the provision of the Cotton Control Order, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the 'said Order') and to the terms and conditions of this licence,

* * * * *

is/are hereby authorised to purchase, store or sell or carry on business in hand-ginned cotton or hold hand-ginned cotton in hypothecation or against pledge.

2. The licensee shall not sell, hypothecate, or pledge hand-ginned cotton to any person who does not hold a licence under the said Order, or is not otherwise authorised to purchase cotton.

3. The licensee shall issue to every customer a correct receipt or invoice as the case may be, giving his own name, address and licence number, the name, address and licence number of the Customer, the date of transaction, the quantity sold, the rate per candy and the total amount charged.

4. The licensee shall give all facilities at all reasonable times to the licensing authority or any officer authorised by such authority in this behalf, for the inspection of his stocks at any shop, godown or other place used by him for the storage or sale of hand-ginned cotton and for taking samples of hand-ginned cotton for examination.

5. This licence shall be valid for the cotton season.....

Signature of the Licensing Authority.

Date.....195 .

[No. 24(22)-CT(A)/55-2.]

S. A. TECKCHANDANI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE*New Delhi-2, the 13th October 1955*

S.R.O. 2309.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4(4)(V) of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (Act No. XXIV of 1930), the Central Government hereby renominate Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Agarwal, lac cultivator and factory owner, Gondia, as a member of the Governing Body of the Indian Lac Cess Committee to represent the cultivators of lac in Madhya Pradesh for a period of three years with effect from the 1st October 1955.

[No. F.4-2/55-Com.I.]

P. G. SALVI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH*New Delhi, the 13th October 1955*

S.R.O. 2310.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (ix) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), the Pharmacy Council of India has elected the following three persons to be members of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board namely:—

- (1) Dr. H. R. Nanji, B.Sc., Ph.D. (London), B. Pharm. (Lond.), F.R.I.C., Managing Director, "ITALAB" Limited, Pharmed House, 141, Fort Street, Bombay.
- (2) Shri B. V. Patel, B.Sc., (Bom.), B. Pharm. (Lond.), Ph.C. (G.B.), F.P.S., Drugs Controller for the State of Bombay, Manekjee Wadia Building, III Floor, 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, 1
- (3) Prof. G. P. Srivastava, M. Pharm., Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.

[No. F.7-51/55-D.]

P. N. ANAND, Under Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 11th October 1955

S.R.O. 2311.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the College of Nursing (Central Services, Class III and Class IV) Recruitment Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F.3-21/51-MI, dated the 25th March, 1952, namely:—

For Clause (ii) of Sub-rule (a) of Rule 6 of the said Rules, the following Clause shall be substituted viz:—

"appointments to the other posts in the Central Services Class III shall be made either by direct recruitment as laid down in Part III of these rules or by promotion from lower posts within that category if otherwise eligible/suitable".

Note.—A person shall be deemed eligible for promotion to the next higher category if he holds the lower post substantively or has been declared quasi-permanent. A person who has completed three years service and who has been recommended for quasi-permanency shall also be eligible for promotion on a provisional basis subject to the actual quasi-permanency declaration.

[No. F.3-52/53-MI(MII).]

A. T. SESHADRI, Under Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 14th October 1955

S.R.O. 2312.—The following draft of certain rules for the prevention of danger arising to the public health by the introduction and the spread of any infectious or contagious disease from vessels arriving at or being in the major ports and other ports having international traffic and for the prevention of the conveyance of infection or contagion by means of any vessel sailing from any such port, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (p) of sub-section (I) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV

of 1908), and in supersession of the "Indian Port Health Rules", is hereby published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st February, 1956.

Any objection or suggestion received before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

PART I—INTRODUCTORY

1. These Rules may be called the Indian Port Health Rules, 1955.

2. In these Rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:

(1) "arrival" means arrival at a port;

(2) "baggage" means the personal effects of a traveller or of a member of the crew;

(3) "crew" means the personnel of a ship employed for duties on board;

(4) "day" means on interval of twenty-four hours;

(5) "Health Officer" means any person appointed

(a) in the case of major ports, by the Central Government, and

(b) in the case of other ports, by the State Government concerned to whom the functions of the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), to appoint a Health Officer have been entrusted,

either by name or by virtue of his office, to be the Health Officer of a port, and includes an Additional, Deputy, or Assistant Health Officer, and any Officer appointed by the Central Government or the State Government concerned, as the case may be, either by name or by virtue of his office, to perform any of the duties of a Health Officer of a port;

(6) "infected area" in relation to a quarantinable or an infectious disease means any area or port outside India, declared by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to be infected with such a disease;

(7) "infected person" means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable or an infectious disease, or who is believed to be infected with such a disease;

(8) "infectious disease" means jigger and any other disease, other than quarantinable diseases, declared by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to be an infectious disease;

(9) "international voyage" means—

(a) in the case of a ship, a voyage between ports in the territories or more than one state, or a voyage between ports in the territory or territories of the same State if the ship has relations with the territory of any other State on its voyage but only as regards those relations;

(b) in the case of a person, a voyage involving entry into the territory of a State other than the territory of the State in which that person commences his voyage;

(10) "isolation", when applied to a person or a group of persons: means the separation of that person or group of persons from other persons, except the health staff on duty, in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection;

(10A) "mainland" means the territory of India excluding the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(11) "medical examination" includes visit to and inspection of a ship, and the preliminary examination of persons on board, but does not include the periodical inspection of a ship to ascertain the need for dewatering;

(12) "port" means a seaport or an inland navigation port which is normally frequented by ship;

(a) in respect of a quarantinable disease mentioned below, the period

(a) in respect of a quarantinable disease mentioned below, the period specified against it:—

Plague	..	6 days
Cholera	..	5 days
Yellow fever	..	6 days
Small pox	..	14 days
Typhus	..	14 days
Relapsing fever	..	8 days.

and (b) in respect of an infectious disease other than jigger, such period as may be declared by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to be the period of incubation of that disease;

(14) "quarantinable diseases" means plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus, and relapsing fever;

(15) "relapsing fever" means louse-borne relapsing fever;

(16) "ship" means a seagoing or an inland navigation vessel making an international voyage; and also includes a vessel plying between any port on the mainland and any port on the Andaman and Nicobar islands;

(17) "ship's surgeon" means a properly qualified and registered medical practitioner with experience of maritime health conditions employed for medical service on a ship or, if there are two or more such medical practitioners so employed, the senior of them;

(18) "suspect" means a person who is considered by the Health Officer as having been exposed to infection by a quarantinable or an infectious disease and is considered capable of spreading that disease;

(19) "typhus" means louse-borne typhus;

(20) "valid certificate", when applied to vaccination, means a certificate conforming with the requirements and the model laid down in Appendix 2, 3, or 4 to these Rules. In the case of certificates of vaccination against cholera and smallpox issued in India, the approved stamp to be affixed thereon shall be such as has been approved by the Central Government and the stamp shall be affixed on the certificates by only those persons who are authorised, either by designation or by name, for this purpose by the Central Government. In the case of certificates of vaccination against yellow fever issued in India, the vaccinating centres shall be approved by the Central Government.

(21) "Cattle" means a horse, camel, sheep, cow, bull, buffalo-bull, buffalo-cow and all other ruminating animals and also swine.

PART II—SHIPS ARRIVING

General Provisions

3. The master of every ship arriving at any port shall show, until the ship has received *partique* under these Rules, whichever of the following signals is appropriate:

(a) by day, during the whole of the time between sunrise and sunset, when the ship is within three miles of the coast—

(i) the Flag Signal Q: meaning—"my ship is healthy and I request free *partique*"

(ii) the Two Flag Signal QQ: meaning—"my ship is suspected" (*vide* rules 20, 24, 29, 41 and 45), or

(iii) the Two Flag Signal QL: meaning—"my ship is infected" (*vide* rules 20, 24, 29, 35, 41 & 45), the signal being shown also when a person suffering from typhus or relapsing fever is on board;

(b) By night, during the whole of the time between sunset and sunrise but only when the ship is within three miles of the coast, a signal which shall be shown at the peak or other conspicuous place where it can best be seen, comprising a red light over a white light, the lights being not more than six feet apart, and meaning—"I have not free *partique*".

Provided that the authorities at a port may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, notify alternative signals, not conflicting with the International Code, for use by ships visiting the port frequently.

4. (1) The master of any ship fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus shall, when not more than twelve hours and not less than four hours out from any port to which he is proceeding, send to the Health Officer of the port, either directly or through an agent approved by the Health Officer, a wireless message, embodying all such of the items of information set out in the Standard Quarantine Messages of the International Code of Signals as are applicable; and cases of sickness or death occurring subsequent to transmission of such message shall be communicated by wireless in like manner before the arrival of the ship in the port:

Provided that the Port Trust or like authority administering a port may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, notify alternative signals not conflicting with the International Code, for use by ships visiting the port frequently.

NOTE.—The telegraphic address of the Health Officer of a port is "Quarantine" and the items of the Standard Quarantine Messages of the International Code of Signals are reproduced below:

Standard Quarantine Messages

ITEM I

MEBAV—The following is an International Quarantine Message from ship indicated, of port indicated, which expects to arrive at time indicated, on date indicated.

(Here follow groups to complete above.)

ITEM II

MECED—My port of departure (first port of loading) and my last port of call were as indicated by the immediately following groups.

ITEM III

MEDIH—No case of quarantinable or infectious disease, or of sickness suspected to be of an infectious nature, has occurred on board during the last fifteen days.

MEFOF—Number indicated cases of quarantinable or infectious disease(s) indicated have occurred during the last fifteen days.

ITEM IV

MEGYX—I have no other case of sickness on board.

MEHUD—I have number indicated other cases of sickness on board.

ITEM V

MEJAC—No deaths from sickness, infectious or otherwise, have occurred on board during the voyage.

MEKEK—Number indicated deaths from sickness, infectious or otherwise, have occurred on board during the voyage.

ITEM VI

MELOC—I have a ship's surgeon on board.

MEMYT—I have no ship's surgeon on board.

ITEM VII

MENIJ—I do not wish to disembark any sick.

MEPUP—I wish to disembark number indicated sick, suffering from disease(s) indicated.

ITEM VIII

MEGOV—My crew consists of number indicated and I have no passengers on board.

MERAT—My crew consists of number indicated, and I have number indicated passengers.

ITEM IX

MESEC—I do not propose to disembark any passengers of class indicated.

METIK—I propose to disembark number indicated passengers of class indicated."

(2) The Health Officer may, if authorised by general or special orders of the Central Government, grant *pratique* by radio to a ship when on the basis of information received from it prior to its arrival, he is of the opinion that its arrival will not result in the introduction or spread of a quarantinable or an infectious disease.

5. (1) The master of a ship, before arrival at a port, shall ascertain the state of health on board, and he shall, on arrival, complete and deliver a Maritime Declaration of Health, which shall be countersigned by the ship's surgeon if one is carried, to the pilot, boarding officer, or other officer duly authorised in this behalf by the harbour master or the Conservator or his Deputy, and the pilot, boarding officer or other officer duly authorised in this behalf shall promptly communicate the Declaration to the Health Officer:

Provided that, except in the case of ships governed by the special provisions relating to yellow fever and in the case of ships having on board persons suffering from typhus or relapsing fever, it shall be permissible for the pilot, boarding officer or other officer duly authorised as above in this behalf, if acting on general or special instructions of the Health Officer, to allow *pratique* to "healthy" ships.

(2) The master, and the ship's surgeon if one is carried, shall supply any further information required by the Health Officer as to health conditions on board during the voyage.

(3) A Maritime Declaration of Health shall conform with the model specified in Appendix 5.

6. If after a ship has arrived within port limits a case or suspected case of any quarantinable or infectious disease occurs on board, the master shall hoist the signal prescribed in rule 3 for an "infected" ship, shall stop all communication with the shore and shall immediately report the circumstances to the Health Officer.

7. Every medical practitioner who becomes cognizant that any person on board any vessel in the port is suffering from a quarantinable or an infectious disease shall immediately give notice thereof by telephone and in writing to the Health Officer.

8. All infected or suspected ships or ships having on board persons suffering from typhus or relapsing fever shall stop at such place at the port as the appropriate port authority shall, in consultation with the Health Officer, provide in this behalf and shall not enter any dock or come alongside any wharf or have communication with the shore or with any other vessel in the port until authorised to do so by the Health Officer.

9. So long as a signal showing that the ship is "infected" or "suspected" is displayed by a ship, no tidal or other person in charge of, or navigating, any boat other than a boat conveying a pilot, a harbour-master, a Conservator or his Deputy or an official acting in execution of these Rules shall attempt to take such boat alongside the ship except with the permission of the Health Officer and no person other than a pilot, a harbour-master, a Conservator or his Deputy or an official acting in the execution of these Rules shall board or leave any "infected" or "suspected" ship without the written permission of the Health Officer.

10. (1) Healthy ships, which while in port do not desire to have communication with the shore, shall on arrival hoist the code over Q flag by day, and the International Code Signal by night, meaning "I have not free *pratique*" (as provided for in rule 3).

(2) A ship shall be regarded as not having communication with the shore if it is making a call of less than twenty-four hours and if while it is in port it has no communication either with the shore or with any other ship in the port, of such a nature as would, in the opinion of the Health Officer, render possible the conveyance of a quarantinable or an infectious disease from the ship to the shore or to any other ship in the port or *vice versa*.

(3) A ship not having communication with the shore shall be subject to such restrictions as the Health Officer acting under these Rules may impose.

11. In the case of all infected and suspected ships and ships having on board persons suffering from typhus or relapsing fever the Health Officer shall, and in the case of all other ships the Health Officer may, proceed on board and medically examine the ship, and the master of the ship shall give him every facility for the examination of the passengers, crew, baggage, cargo, provisions, water supply and any part of the ship which the Health Officer may consider it necessary to examine. This examination shall not be undertaken between sunset and sunrise except in such unusual circumstances as, in the opinion of the Health Officer, justify doing so. After every medical examination the Health Officer shall classify the ship as infected, suspected or healthy in accordance with special provisions relating to quarantinable and infectious diseases in this part of the Rules.

12. Further sanitary measures which may be applied to the ship shall be determined by the conditions which existed on board during the voyage or which exist at the time of the medical examination, without prejudice, however, to the measures which are permitted by these Rules to be applied to the ship if it arrives from an infected area. The application of the measures in the case of a ship arriving from an infected area shall be limited to the ship, person, or article, as the case may be, arriving from such an area, provided that the Health Officer for the port of arrival is satisfied that the health authority for the port of departure in the infected area took all practicable measures for checking the spread of the disease.

13. (1) Any sanitary measure, other than medical examination, which has been applied to a ship at a previous port, shall not be repeated unless—

(a) after the departure of the ship from the port where the measures were applied an incident of epidemiological significance calling for a further application of any such measure has occurred either in that port or on board the ship; or

(b) the Health Officer has reason to believe that the individual measure so applied was not substantially effective.

(2) In applying these sanitary measures the Health Officer shall attach due importance to the presence on board of a ship's surgeon and to the provision on board of suitable apparatus for disinfecting, disinsecting and derating and shall, in general, apply the principles laid down in these Rules with due regard to their necessity and practicability in the particular circumstances of each case.

14. (1) All persons suffering from a quarantinable disease shall, and a person suspected to be infected with such a disease may, be disembarked from a ship and isolated. Such disembarkation shall be compulsory if it is required by the master of the ship.

(2) Where any person is required under these Rules to be disembarked and isolated for any period, the Health Officer may remove, or cause to be removed, that person to a hospital or any other place approved by the Health Officer and detain him therein for that period. If such a hospital or place is within Municipal or Corporation limits, the Health Officer shall communicate relevant particulars of the person concerned to the Municipal or Corporation health authorities.

(3) When a suspected case of any quarantinable disease is disembarked from a ship at any port, the Health Officer of that port shall report by telegraph the confirmation, or otherwise, of the diagnosis to the Health Officer of the ship's next port of call if that port is in India, Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan, Aden or the Straits Settlements.

15. Apart from the special provisions relating to quarantinable or infectious disease in Part II of these Rules, the Health Officer may place under surveillance any suspect on an international voyage arriving from an infected area. Such surveillance may be continued until the end of the appropriate period of incubation specified in sub-rule (13) of rule 2.

16. (1) A person under surveillance shall not be isolated and shall be permitted to move about freely. The Health Officer may require such a person to report to him, if necessary at specified intervals during the period of surveillance. The Health Officer may also subject such a person to medical investigation and make any enquiries which are necessary for ascertaining his state of health.

(2) When a person under surveillance departs for another place in India, he shall inform the Health Officer who shall immediately inform the medical officer of health of the place to which the person is proceeding. On arrival the person shall report to that medical officer of health who may apply the measures provided for in sub-rule (1).

17. Whenever surveillance is required or permitted by these Rules, isolation shall not be substituted for surveillance unless the Health Officer of the port where the suspect arrives or any other health authority to whom he is required to report during the period of surveillance considers the risk of transmission of the infection by the suspect to be exceptionally serious.

18. The port or ports equipped for applying the sanitary measures prescribed in these Rules to ships infected with yellow fever or suspected of yellow fever infection shall be specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette. Any such ship calling at a port other than a specified port shall be required to proceed at its own risk to the nearest specified port convenient to the ship.

19. (1) Any ship which is unwilling to submit to the measures required by the Health Officer of the port in accordance with these Rules shall be allowed to depart forthwith without being permitted to enter into any form of communication with the shore or with any other ship in the port which would render possible the conveyance of any quarantinable or infectious disease to the shore or to such other ship or *vice versa*:

Provided that, in the case of a ship infected with yellow fever calling at a port specified under rule 18, if *Aedes aegypti* have been found on board and the medical examination shows that any infected person has not been isolated in good time, the ship shall not be allowed to depart and shall be subject to the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with these Rules.

(2) In the case of a ship refused permission under sub-rule (1) to communicate with the shore or with any other ship in the port, the ship shall not during its voyage call at any other port in India. Such a ship shall nevertheless be permitted to take on fuel, water and stores in quarantine and any passengers, who desire to disembark with or without their baggage or to tranship from the ship, may be permitted to do so on the condition that they undertake to submit to the appropriate measures required by the Health Officer under these Rules.

(3) In the event of any ship putting back to sea as a result of permission to communicate with the shore or with any other ship in the port having been refused under sub-rule (1), the Health Officer shall intimate by telegraph to the next port of call in India for the purpose of taking on fuel, water or stores in quarantine, if he can ascertain it, this fact with the attendant circumstances.

Special provisions relating to quarantinable diseases

A. PLAGUE

20. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with plague:—

(a) if it has a case of human plague on board, or

(b) if a case of human plague has occurred on board more than six days after embarkation, or

(c) if a plague-infected rodent is found on board.

A ship shall continue to be regarded as infected until the measures prescribed in rule 21 have been effectively carried out at suitably equipped port.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as suspected of plague infection:—

(a) if it has no case of human plague on board, but such a case has occurred within the first six days after embarkation, or

(b) if there is evidence of an abnormal mortality among rodents on board of which the cause is not yet known.

The ship shall continue to be regarded as suspected until the Health Officer is satisfied that the abnormal mortality among rodents is not due to plague and until the measures prescribed in rule 22 have, if necessary, been effectively carried out at a suitably equipped port.

(3) A healthy ship is any ship other than a ship infected or suspected of infection with plague. Even when coming from a plague infected area or having on board a person coming from a plague-infected area a ship shall be regarded as

healthy, if, on medical examination, the Health Officer is satisfied that the conditions specified in sub-rules (1) and (2) of this rule do not exist.

21. In the case of a ship infected with plague—

(A) before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(2) all infected persons on board shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(3) suspects on board may be disinfected and, if necessary, placed under surveillance for a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date of arrival:

Provided that during this period the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit members of the crew from leaving the ship;

(4) the Health Officer may disinfect and, if necessary, disinsect:—

(i) any baggage of any infected person or suspect, and

(ii) any other article such as used bedding or linen and any part of the ship, which is considered to be far contaminated.

(5) if there is rodent-plague on board the ship it shall be deratted, if necessary in quarantine, in the manner prescribed in rule 53 of these Rules subject to the following provisions—

(a) the deratting shall be carried out as soon as the holds have been emptied;

(b) one or more preliminary derattings of the ship with the cargo *in situ* or during its unloading, may be carried out to prevent the escape of infected rodents;

(c) if the complete destruction of rodents cannot be secured because only part of the cargo is due to be unloaded, the ship shall not be prevented from unloading that part, but the Health Officer may apply any measures, including placing the ship in quarantine, which he considers necessary to prevent the escape of infected rodents.

(B) Unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which, in his opinion, are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work. The staff may be subjected to isolation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they have ceased to work at the unloading of the ship.

22. In the case of a ship suspected of plague infection, the measures specified in sub-clauses (1), (3), (4) and (5) of clause (A) of rule 21 may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given. Clause (B) of rule 21 shall also be applicable to such a ship.

23. A healthy ship shall be given free *pratique* but, if it has come from a plague infected area, the Health Officer may:—

(a) place under surveillance any suspect to who disembarks, for a period of not more than six days, reckoned from the date on which the ship left the infected area;

(b) require the destruction of rodents on board the ship in exceptional cases and for well-founded reasons which shall be communicated in writing to the master.

B. CHOLERA

24. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with cholera if it has a case of cholera on board, or if a case of cholera has occurred on board during a period of five days before arrival.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as suspected of cholera infection if a case of cholera has occurred during the voyage, but a fresh case has not occurred during a period of five days before arrival.

(3) A healthy ship is any ship other than a ship infected or suspected of infection with cholera. Even when coming from a cholera infected area or having on board a person from a cholera infected area, a ship shall be regarded as healthy if, on medical examination, the Health Officer is satisfied that no case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage.

25. In the case of a ship infected with cholera:—

A. before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given:—

(1) the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(2) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(3) any passenger or member of the crew who produces a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera may be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than five days reckoned from the date of disembarkation, and all others, who disembark, may be isolated for a like period:

Provided that during this period the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit members of the crew from leaving the ship;

(4) the Health Officer may disinfect:—

(i) any baggage of any infected person or suspect, and

(li) any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the ship, which is considered to be contaminated;

(5) if, in the opinion of the Health Officer, any water carried on board is contaminated, he shall cause it to be emptied out after it has been disinfected, and to be replaced, after disinfection of the containers, by a supply of wholesome drinking water;

(6) human dejecta, waste water including bilge-water, waste matter and any matter which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is contaminated shall not be discharged from the ship or unloaded without previous disinfection and shall, after disinfection, be disposed of in such safe manner as the Health Officer may, in his discretion describe;

(7) (i) the Health Officer may prohibit the unloading of, or may remove, any fish, shell-fish, fruit or vegetable to be consumed uncooked, or beverages, unless such food and beverages are in sealed containers and he has no reason to believe that they are contaminated:

Provided that, if any such food or beverage forms part of the cargo in a hold of a ship, only the Health Officer for the port at which such food or beverage is to be unloaded may exercise the power to remove it;

(ii) if any such food or beverage is removed, arrangements shall be made by the Health Officer for its safe disposal.

(B) Any unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which, in his opinion, are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work. The staff so engaged may at the discretion of the Health Officer be subjected to isolation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the time when they have ceased to work at the unloading of the ship.

26. In the case of a ship suspected of cholera infection, the measures specified in sub-clauses (1), (4), (5), (6) and (7) of clause (A) of rule 25 may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given. Clause (B) of rule 25 shall be applicable to such a ship.

In addition, any passenger or member of the crew who disembarks may be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than five days reckoned from the date of arrival. The Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit the members of the crew from leaving the ship during this period.

27. A healthy ship shall be given free *pratique* but, if it has come from a cholera infected area, the measures specified in sub-clauses (1) and (7) of clause (A) of rule 25 may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer.

In addition, the Health Officer may apply the following measures to a person who, within five days of arrival in India, was in a cholera infected area or to a person who arrives in a port on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from a port on the mainland:—

(a) if he is in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera, he may be placed under surveillance for a period of not more than five days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area or from a port on the mainland;

(b) if he is not in possession of such a certificate, he may be placed in isolation for a like period.

C. YELLOW FEVER

28. (1) No ship shall bring to India any person who has been in a yellow fever infected area within nine days of embarkation unless such a person is vaccinated against yellow fever. In addition, no ship which has started from, or touched at, any port in a yellow fever infected area, other than a port removed from the infected area by the World Health Organisation in compliance with the terms of paragraph 2 of Article 70 of the International Sanitary Regulations, shall bring to India any person, even though he may not have been in a yellow fever infected area, unless such a person is vaccinated against yellow fever.

(2) The proof of vaccination against yellow fever shall consist in the possession of a certificate in the form laid down in Appendix 2 to these Rules.

(3) If any ship brings to India any person not vaccinated against yellow fever in contravention of sub-rule (1), then, without prejudice to any other proceedings that may be taken against the master of the ship, the Health Officer may, in his discretion, prohibit such a person from disembarking.

29. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with yellow fever if it has a case of yellow fever on board, or if a case has occurred on board during the voyage.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as suspected of yellow fever infection if it has left a yellow fever infected area less than nine days before arrival, or, if arriving after nine days but within thirty days of leaving such an area, the Health Officer finds *Aedes aegypti* on board.

(3) A healthy ship is any ship other than a ship infected or suspected of infection with yellow fever.

30. Apart from the provisions of Rule 8, every ship infected with yellow fever or suspected of yellow fever infection and every other ship coming from a yellow fever infected area shall be moored at such a distance, not being less than half a mile, from the shore and from all other vessels as will render improbable the access of mosquitoes from the ship to the shore or to any other vessel or vice versa. The ship shall continue to be moored at such a distance until the Health Officer has granted *pratique*.

31. In the case of a ship infected with yellow fever the following measures shall be taken before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) as given:—

(i) the ship shall be disinfected at the earliest opportunity to ensure destruction of *Aedes aegypti* in all phases of growth and as far as possible before unloading cargo; if unloading is carried out before the destruction of *Aedes aegypti* the personnel employed on this work may, at the discretion of the Health Officer, be subjected to isolation for a period not exceeding nine days from the time when they ceased to be exposed to the risk of infection;

(ii) the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(iii) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(iv) any person in possession of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever which is not yet valid shall be isolated:—

(a) if he does not disembark, on the ship in such manner as may be prescribed by the Health Officer, and

(b) if he disembarks, in such place as may be approved by Health Officer for this purpose,

until the certificate of vaccination becomes valid or until the expiry of nine days reckoned from the time of arrival, whichever is earlier.

(v) any person who is not in possession of a certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall be isolated:—

(a) if he is not permitted to disembark or being a through passenger does not disembark, on the ship in such manner as may be prescribed by the Health Officer, and

(b) if he is permitted to disembark, in such place as may be approved by the Health Officer for this purpose.

for a period not exceeding nine days from the time of arrival.

32. In the case of a ship suspected of yellow fever infection, the following measures shall be taken before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given:—

- (i) the ship may be disinfected as provided in clause (i) of rule 31,
- (ii) the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer; and
- (iii) the measures prescribed in clauses (iv) and (v) of rule 31 may be applied at the discretion of the Health Officer.

33. In the case of healthy ships coming from a yellow fever infected area the following measures shall be taken before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

- (i) the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;
- (ii) the ship may be disinfected as provided in clause (i) of rule 31.

34. All isolation prescribed by rules 31 and 32 shall be carried out in such manner as to preclude the access of mosquitoes to the persons under isolation.

D. SMALLPOX

35. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with small-pox if it has a case of smallpox on board, or if a case of smallpox has occurred on board during the voyage.

(2) Any other ship shall be regarded as healthy, even though there may be suspects on board, but any suspect on disembarking may be subjected to the measures provided for in clause (iii) of rule 36.

36. (1) In the case of a ship infected with smallpox, before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(i) the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(ii) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(iii) other persons who disembark and who in the opinion of the Health Officer are not sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox,—

(a) if they are willing to be vaccinated, or in the case of minors if their guardians or those in charge of them consent to their vaccination, may be subjected to vaccination free of charge, and also to isolation or surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection, and

(b) if they are not willing to be vaccinated, or in the case of minors, if their guardians or those in charge of them do not consent to their vaccination, shall be subjected to isolation or surveillance for the aforesaid period;

(iv) the Health Officer shall disinfect—

(a) any baggage of any infected person; and

(b) any other baggage or article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the ship, which is considered to be contaminated.

(2) A ship shall continue to be regarded as infected until every infected person has been removed and until the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) of this rule have been effectively carried out.

37. A healthy ship shall be given free *pratique* but, if it has come from a smallpox infected area, the measures specified in clauses (i) and (iii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 36 may be taken by the Health Officer.

38. (1) The Health Officer may require any person on an international voyage who does not show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of smallpox to possess, on arrival, a certificate of vaccination against smallpox. Any such person who cannot produce such a certificate may be vaccinated; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be placed under surveillance for not more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the last territory visited before arrival.

(2) A person on an international voyage, who during a period of fourteen days before his arrival has visited a smallpox infected area or a person arriving from a port on the mainland in a port on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and who, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is not sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be required to be vaccinated, or may be placed under surveillance or may be vaccinated and then placed under surveillance; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be isolated. The period of surveillance or isolation shall not be more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area or a port on the mainland.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (iii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 36 and sub-rule (2) of rule 38, a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox shall be considered as evidence of sufficient protection.

E. TYPHUS AND RELAPSING FEVER

39. In the case of a ship having on board a person who is suffering from or is believed to be infected with typhus or relapsing fever, before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

- (1) the ship and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;
- (2) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary, and disinfected;
- (3) any suspect may be disinfected; and
- (4) the accommodation occupied by the infected person and by any suspect together with the clothes they are wearing, their baggage and any other article which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

40. A person on an international voyage, who has left a typhus infected area within the previous fourteen days or a relapsing fever infected area within the previous eight days, may, if the Health Officer considers it necessary, be disinfected and put under surveillance for a period of not more than fourteen days in the case of typhus and not more than eight days in the case of relapsing fever, reckoned from the date of disinfecting. The clothes which such person is wearing, his baggage and any other article which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

Special provisions relating to Jigger

41. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with jigger if it has on board any person suffering from jigger.

(2) A ship be regarded as suspected of jigger infection if it has come from Port Sudan or Durban or any place on the East Coast of Africa between these ports or from any other place notified in this behalf by the Central Government as being infected with jigger and conveys sand or earth from any such place either as ballast or cargo.

(3) A healthy ship is any ship other than a ship infected or suspected of infection with jigger.

42. In the case of a ship infected with jigger, before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) the Health Officer shall examine every person on board whom he has reason to think to have been exposed to infection with jigger, and any person or persons found to be suffering from jigger shall, on disembarking, be removed to hospital for treatment;

(2) the wearing apparel, bedding and personal effects of persons infected with jigger shall be disinfected and the Health Officer, may, in his discretion, order the disinfection of the wearing apparel, bedding and personal effects of any other person on board;

(3) any part of the ship which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is contaminated shall be disinfected.

43. (1) In the case of a ship suspected of jigger infection no earth or sand as specified in sub-rule (2) of rule 41 shall be landed from the ship without the permission of the Health Officer who, if he considers it necessary, may order

that any earth or sand on the ship whether constituting the cargo or ballast or part thereof or otherwise shall be discharged into the sea or river, as the case may be, at such places as shall be appointed for the purpose by the Port Trust, or like authority administering the port, in consultation with the Health Officer.

(2) After such discharge into the sea or river, or where permission to land the earth or sand has been accorded, the ship shall be given free *pratique*.

44. Healthy ships shall be given free *pratique*.

Special provisions relating to infectious diseases other than jigger

45. (1) A ship shall be regarded as infected with an infectious disease other than jigger—

(i) if it has a case of any such disease on board, or

(ii) if, prior to the arrival of the ship in port, a case of any such disease has occurred on board within its period of incubation.

(2) A ship shall be regarded as suspected of infection with an infectious disease as aforesaid if, prior to the arrival of the ship in port, a case of such disease has occurred on board but not within its incubation period.

Provided that a ship shall not be regarded as so suspected if (a) the case occurred before the arrival of the ship at a previous port of call, (b) the period between such occurrence and arrival was not less than the period of incubation, and (c) the Health Officer is satisfied that the ship was subjected to medical examination at that port and that all necessary measures have been taken.

(3) A healthy ship is any ship other than a ship infected or suspected of infection with an infectious disease other than jigger.

46. In the case of a ship infected with an infectious disease other than jigger, before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) the ship and persons on board may be medically examined;

(2) any infected person, who disembarks, may be isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary:

Provided that whenever any infected person remains on board, the Health Officer may in his discretion, limit communication between the ship and the shore or between the ship and any other vessel in the port, or *vice versa*;

(3) persons who have been exposed to infection may, if they disembark, be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding the incubation period of the infectious disease to which they have been exposed, such period being reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection;

(4) any parts of the ship and any goods or baggage on board which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are contaminated may be disinfected.

47. In the case of a ship suspected of infection with an infectious disease other than jigger before *pratique* (which shall be in writing) is given—

(1) the measures specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 46 shall be taken; and

(2) the measures specified in sub-rules (3) and (4) of rule 46 and not already taken may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer.

48. Healthy ships shall be given free *pratique*.

49. Except in case of an emergency constituting a grave danger to public health, a ship shall not on account of an infectious disease be prevented by the Health Officer from discharging or loading cargo or stores, or taking on fuel or water.

PART III—SHIPS DEPARTING

50. (1) All persons proposing to embark upon a ship leaving any Indian port for any port outside India or leaving any port in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for any port of the mainland or *vice versa* shall be medically examined by the Health Officer. Through passengers and members of the crew of a through ship shall be liable to medical examination by the Health Officer at his discretion.

(2) Such medical examination shall ordinarily take place in the day time on shore as shortly as possible before embarkation, at the time and place fixed by the Health Officer. The time and place of this examination shall be arranged to take into account the customs examination and other formalities, so as to facilitate embarkation and to avoid delay.

(3) Any person failing to attend at the time and place fixed by the Health Officer for such medical examination may, in the discretion of the Health Officer, be prohibited from embarking or re-embarking, as the case may be.

(4) No person shall be permitted by the Health Officer of a port on the mainland to embark on a ship with a view to proceeding by sea to any place in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands unless such person produces valid certificates of vaccination against cholera and small-pox:

Provided that the Health Officer may, if acting on the general or special instructions of the Central Government, exempt any particular person from the operation of this sub-rule:

Provided further that the Health Officer shall, before the ship leaves the port, furnish to the medical officer (if any) or master of the ship a certificate giving all relevant details of persons exempted from the first proviso.

51. The Health Officer shall prohibit the embarkation or re-embarkation on any ship of—

(a) any person showing symptoms of any quarantinable disease, and

(b) any person whom the Health Officer considers likely to transmit infection because of his close contact with a person showing symptoms of a quarantinable disease:

Provided that a person on an international voyage who on arrival is placed under surveillance may be allowed to continue his voyage, but the health authority for the next port of call shall be apprised of this fact.

52. Where there is an epidemic of pulmonary plague in a port, every suspect shall before departure on an international voyage be placed in isolation for a period of six days reckoned from the date of the last exposure to infection.

53. (1) The Health Officer shall take all practicable measures to prevent the introduction on board a ship of possible agents of infection or vectors of a quarantinable disease.

(2) When typhus or relapsing fever exists in a port, a person proposing to embark on a ship, whom the Health Officer considers is liable to spread typhus or relapsing fever, shall be disinfected by the Health Officer before such person is permitted to embark. The clothes which such person is wearing, his baggage, and any other article likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever shall be disinfected and if necessary, disinfected before embarkation.

(3) The Health Officer may, in his discretion, cause to be disinfected and/or disinfected any clothing, bedding or other articles belonging to any person proposing to embark on a ship. In the absence of such disinfection and/or disinfecting, the Health Officer may prohibit the taking on board of any such clothing, bedding or other articles.

(4) If any clothing, bedding or other articles which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, may require disinfection and/or disinfecting, has been placed on board without having undergone such disinfection or disinfecting, the Health Officer may cause their immediate removal from the ship.

(5) The master of a ship shall not permit the embarkation of any clothing, bedding or other articles belonging to new members of the crew unless embarkation of such clothing, bedding or other articles has been authorised by the Health Officer.

54. A ship shall not remain in port for a period exceeding twenty-four hours after the completion of the medical examination prescribed in rule 50. A ship so remaining shall not leave the port until a fresh medical examination of all the persons on board has been made by the Health Officer.

55. No ship shall attempt to leave any port in India for any port outside India unless and until the provisions of rules 50 to 54 have been complied with. The authority responsible for granting port clearance shall, before granting it, make sure of such compliance.

Special provisions relating to Pilgrim Ships

56. No person shall be permitted by the Health Officer to embark on a ship with a view to proceeding by sea to the Hedjaz unless such person produces valid certificates of vaccination against cholera and smallpox.

PART IV—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO RODENT CONTROL, DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES

57. (1) Every ship shall be either—

(a) periodically deratted; or

(b) permanently kept in such a condition that the number of rodents on board is negligible.

(2) No ship shall leave any port in India for any port outside India unless the master of such ship is in possession of a Deratting Certificate or a Deratting Exemption Certificate issued by the health authority for a port approved for that purpose under Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations. Every such certificate shall be valid for six months, but this period may be extended by one month for a ship proceeding to such a port if the deratting or inspection, as the case may be, would be facilitated by the operations due to take place there.

NOTE.—In India, the Health Officers for the ports of—

(i) Bombay and Calcutta are approved for the purpose of issuing Deratting Certificates, and

(ii) Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Visakhapatnam are approved for the purpose of issuing Deratting Exemption Certificates.

(3) Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates shall conform to the model specified in Appendix I to these Rules.

(4) If a valid certificate is not produced, the Health Officer for a port approved under Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, after enquiry and inspection, may proceed in the following manner—

(a) If the port is approved for the purpose of issuing Deratting Certificates, the Health Officer may derat the ship or cause the deratting to be done under his direction and control. He shall decide in each case the technique which should be employed to secure the extermination of rodents on the ship. Deratting shall be carried out so as to avoid as far as possible damage to the ship and to any cargo and shall not take longer than is absolutely necessary. Wherever possible deratting shall be done when the holds are empty. In the case of a ship in ballast, it shall be done before loading. When deratting has been satisfactorily completed, the Health Officer shall issue a Deratting Certificate.

(b) At any port approved for issuing Deratting Exemption Certificates only, the Health Officer may issue such a certificate if he is satisfied that the number of rodents on board is negligible. Such a certificate shall be issued only if the inspection of the ship has been carried out when the holds are empty or when they contain only ballast or other material, unattractive to rodents, of such a nature or so disposed as to make a thorough inspection of the holds possible. A Deratting Exemption Certificate may be issued for an oil-tanker with full holds.

(5) If the conditions under which deratting is carried out are such that, in the opinion of the Health Officer for the port where the operation was performed, a satisfactory result cannot be obtained, he shall make a note to that effect on the existing Deratting Certificate.

(6) The fees chargeable for Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates at Indian ports shall be as fixed from time to time by the Central Government.

58. The master of every ship shall, during the stay of the ship in a port, take such precautions as the Health Officer for the port may specify in order to prevent rodents gaining access to the ship.

59. The Health Officer shall—

(a) take all practicable measures to keep rodents in the port installations to a negligible number;

(b) make every effort to extend rat-proofing to the port installations.

PART V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CARRIAGE OF DEAD BODIES AND
CREMATED REMAINS

60. No person shall bring into India any dead body or human remains of persons who may have died of yellow fever, plague, anthrax, glanders or such other diseases as may be notified by the Central Government for this purpose:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to properly cremated ashes of dead bodies or human remains.

61. The dead body or human remains of a person who may have died of a disease other than those specified in rule 60 may be brought into India subject to the provisions of rules 62 to 66.

62. The consignee as well as the shipping agents shall give to the Health Officer of the port of arrival advance intimation, of at least 48 hours, of the importation of the dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies.

63. Applications to bring dead bodies or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies to India shall be made to the Indian Diplomatic representatives in countries where such representatives are functioning, or where there is no such representative, to the Health Officer of the port at which the dead body is to be landed.

64. (1) If the dead body or human remains have been properly cremated, the cremated ashes shall be placed in an urn or casket having an outer packing of suitable material.

(2) In the case of uncremated remains, the following procedure shall be adopted:—

- (a) A corpse which has not been buried should be enclosed in a shell of zinc or other equally suitable metal with all joints so soldered as to seal them hermetically and prevent the escape of noxious gases or fluids. The shell should be enclosed in a stoutly built teak or other hard wood coffin and the coffin should be enclosed in a zinc or tin-lined wooden packing case filled with saw-dust impregnated with carbolic powder.
- (b) Where a coffin has been exhumed and proves on examination to be intact, sound and free from offensive odour, it should be enclosed in an hermetically sealed zinc or tin-lined wooden packing case filled with saw-dust impregnated with carbolic powder.
- (c) Where a coffin has been exhumed and is not intact, sound and free from odour, its contents should be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of clause (a) above.

65. A certificate issued by a responsible municipal or governmental authority of the country from where the package containing the dead body, or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies, as the case may be, is imported and endorsed by the Indian Diplomatic Representative, if any, in that country, shall accompany the package. The certificate shall give the full name of the deceased, his age at time of death and the place, date and cause of death and shall indicate that the package conforms to and has been sealed in accordance with the specifications prescribed in rule 64.

66. The package containing the dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies shall not be opened during its transit and shall be in a sound sealed condition at the time of arrival. It shall not be removed from the precincts of the port until the Health Officer has permitted in writing its removal. After the Health Officer has accorded this permission, the consignee shall remove and dispose of the package in accordance with the general or special instructions which may be issued by the local authorities, Governmental and/or municipal, in this behalf.

67. For the transmission of a dead body or human remains and ashes of cremated bodies from India to any place outside India, the prior written permission of the competent authority of the country of destination as also of the District Magistrate for the place of death shall be obtained. The requirements laid down by the country of destination with regard to the import of dead bodies, human remains or ashes of cremated bodies into its territory shall be complied with by the consignor. In case, no such conditions have been prescribed, the provisions of rule 64 shall be complied with and the package shall bear an inscription to the effect that it contains infected material and should be handled with care.

68. Subject to the provisions of rule 60 a package containing a dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated remains, which is in transit through India, shall not be subjected to any restrictions if it has been packed and sealed in the manner prescribed in rule 64 or in a manner which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is considered to be equally satisfactory.

PART VI—SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE IN THE EVENT OF DEATH ON BOARD

69. If death occurs on board before a ship enters port limits, the dead body shall, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, be buried at sea before the ship enters port limits, is not less than five fathoms of water, in such manner as to secure its immediate sinking and remaining below the surface:

Provided that, in the case of a ship proceeding to Calcutta, if death occurs after passing Saugor, and

(i) if the ship is not likely to reach Calcutta the same day, the dead body shall be disposed of at Diamond Harbour with the permission of local magistrate, or

(ii) if the ship is likely to reach Calcutta the same day, the dead body shall be brought to the port and then dealt with in accordance with the provisions of rule 70.

70. If death occurs on board within port limits, or if a ship arrives with a dead body on board,

(i) the master of the ship shall at once inform the Health Officer of the fact;
(ii) the ship's surgeon, or if there is no ship's surgeon the Health Officer, shall, if possible, ascertain and certify the cause of death;

(iii) if for any reason the ship's surgeon or, as the case may be, the Health Officer is unable to certify the cause of death, the Health Officer shall report the matter to the police with a view to the removal of the dead body from the ship and its *post-mortem* examination;

(iv) the master of the ship shall, in all cases where *post-mortem* examination is necessary or where the dead body is unclaimed, hand over the dead body to the police and, in all other cases, to the person claiming the dead body;

(v) the master of the ship shall carry out such instructions for the disposal of the dead body and for the cleansing and disinfection of the ship as may be given by the Health Officer.

71. If death occurs on board either by accident or in suspicious circumstances, the master of the ship shall report the matter to the police at the earliest possible opportunity.

72. (1) If death occurs during the day on board a ship within port limits, the ensign and house flag, if any, shall immediately be lowered to half-mast and kept in that position from sunrise till sunset as long as the dead body remains on board; and if death occurs between sunset and sunrise, one red light shall be hoisted at the peak, half-mast high.

(2) Every ship arriving at a port with a dead body on board shall, if the arrival is by day, hoist the appropriate International Code Signal in accordance with Code Book, Volume I, and, if the arrival is by night, transmit a message to the Signal Station, intimating the fact of a dead body being on board.

PART VII—GENERAL RULES

73. The sanitary measure permitted by these Rules are the maximum measures applicable to international traffic.

74. Sanitary measures and health formalities shall be initiated forthwith, completed without delay, and applied without discrimination.

75. (1) Disinfection, disinsecting, deratting and other sanitary operations shall be so carried out as—

(a) not to cause undue discomfort to any person, or injury to his health;

(b) not to produce any deleterious effect on the structure of a ship, or on its operating equipment;

(c) to avoid all risk of fire.

(2) In carrying out such operations on foods, baggage, and other articles, every precaution shall be taken to avoid any damage.

76. (1) The Health Officer shall, when so requested, issue free of charges to the master, or any representative of the owner or agent, of a ship a certificate specifying the measures applied to the ship, the parts thereof treated, the methods employed and reasons why the measures have been applied.

(2) The Health Officer shall, when so requested, issue free of charge—

(a) to any traveller a certificate specifying the date of his arrival or departure and the measures applied to him and his baggage;

(b) to the consignor, the consignee, and the carrier, or their respective agents, a certificate specifying the measures applied to any goods.

77. The Health Officer shall take all practicable measures to control the discharge from any ship of sewage and refuse which might contaminate the waters of the port.

78. No sanitary measure, other than medical examination, shall be applied to passengers and crew on board a healthy ship from which they do not disembark.

79. The master of any ship subject to these Rules and every other person shall comply with all directions lawfully given and all conditions lawfully imposed by the Health Officer in pursuance of these Rules and shall give that Officer all reasonable facilities for the discharge of any duty imposed on him by these Rules.

80. The Health Officer may in his discretion—

(i) refuse entry into the limits of the port to any person or remove from the limits of the port any person who in his opinion, is likely to spread any quarantinable or infectious disease, and

(ii) prohibit the admission of any visitor to any ship in port.

81. The Health Officer shall take effectual measures to ensure—

(1) that drinking water and food-stuffs taken on board a ship are wholesome and that water taken in as ballast is disinfected, if necessary; and

(2) that old clothes and rags, whether baled or otherwise, have been thoroughly disinfected before loading if, in his opinion, they are likely to be infected with smallpox.

82. The Health Officer shall advise the Port Authority on effectual measures for keeping the port free from *Aedes aegypti* in their larval and adult stages.

83. (1) The Health Officer, in order to ascertain its general sanitary condition, may at any time inspect any ship within the precincts of the port. Such inspection may have regard to the prevalence on the vessel of mosquitoes, insects, or other vermin. The Health Officer may recommend such measures as he thinks fit to the master, owner or agent for the rectification of any particular insanitary state, for the destruction of mosquitoes, insects or other vermin and for the elimination of their breeding places on board. The Health Officer may further require such measures to be adopted and if they are not adopted may carry them out or cause them to be carried out at the expense of the master, owner, or agent.

(2) The powers conferred on the Health Officer by sub-rule (1) may also be exercised by the Conservator of the Port or any Officer duly authorised by him in writing or appointed in this behalf by the Central Government.

84. The Health Officer may disinfect or in special cases, for reasons to be recorded in writing, remove foodstuffs or beverage on board a ship if he has reason to believe that they may have become contaminated by the infection of a quarantinable disease or may serve as a vehicle for the spread of any such disease. If any such foodstuff or beverage is removed from the ship, the Health Officer shall make arrangements for its safe disposal.

(2) Apart from the special provisions relating to cholera in Part II of these Rules goods, other than live animals, in transit without transshipment shall not, however, be subjected to any sanitary measures or detained.

85. Except in the case of an infected person or suspect, baggage may be disinfected or disinfected only in the case of a person carrying infective material or insect vectors of a quarantinable disease.

86. (1) Mail, newspapers, books, and other printed matter shall not be subjected to any sanitary measures.

(2) Postal parcels may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected if they contain—

(a) any of the foods referred to in sub-clause (7) of clause (A) of rule 25 of these Rules, which the Health Officer has reason to believe comes from a cholera infected area; or

(b) linen, wearing apparel, or bedding, which has been used or soiled and to which the provisions of Part II or III of these Rules are applicable.

87. (1) A certificate of clearance for the purpose of customs duty shall not be granted in respect of consignments of imported second-hand clothing unless covered by a certificate of approval from the Health Officer. The Health Officer may inspect all such consignments and prohibit removal of any consignment unless the consignee produces a certificate of disinfection, in respect of such clothing, of the Government or Municipal health authority for the port of despatch or for the port of arrival in India.

(2) When no such certificate of disinfection is produced, the Health Officer may direct the disinfection of such clothing and the fees chargeable for such disinfection shall be such as the Central Government may, from time to time, fix.

(3) The cost of carriage of such consignments from the docks to the disinfecting station shall also be borne by the consigner.

88. No sanitary document, other than those provided for in these Rules, shall be required by the Health Officer.

89. (1) No charge shall be made by the Health Officer of a port for—

(a) any medical examination provided for in these Rules or any supplementary examination, bacteriological or otherwise which may be required to ascertain the state of health of the person examined;

(b) any vaccination of a person on arrival and any certificate thereof.

(2) Charges for applying the measures provided for in these Rules, other than the measures referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule, shall conform with the tariff for such charges as may be fixed from time to time by the Central Government. These charges shall be moderate and not exceed the actual cost of the service rendered, and they shall be levied without distinction as to the nationality, domicile or residence of the person concerned or as to the nationality, flag, registry or ownership of the ship. In particular there shall be no distinction made between national and foreign persons and ships.

(3) The tariff, and any amendment thereto, shall be published in the Official Gazette at least ten days in advance of the levy thereunder.

(4) If any person or member of the crew refuses or fails to pay any charges due from him, then, without prejudice to any proceedings that may be taken against him, such charges shall be recoverable from the owner or agent of the ship on which such person or member of the crew arrives.

90. A vaccination document issued by the Armed Forces shall be accepted in lieu of a vaccination certificate in the form shown in Appendix 2, 3 or 4 to these Rules if—

(a) it embodies medical information substantially the same as that required by such form; and

(b) it contains a statement in English or in French recording the nature and date of the vaccination and to the effect that it is issued in accordance with Article 99 of the International Sanitary Regulations.

PART VIII—SPECIAL RULES IN RELATION TO THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

91. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules

(a) Every person, on arrival at a port in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, shall be required to produce valid certificates of vaccination against cholera and small-pox.

(b) Any person who cannot produce such certificates may be isolated in such place as may be approved by the Health Officer for this purpose or placed under surveillance for such period, as the Health Officer may consider necessary.

92. All cattle, on arrival at a port in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, shall forthwith be sent to a segregation camp established for this purpose and shall be detained therein for a period of ten days during which it may be inoculated in such manner as the officer-in-charge of the camp may deem necessary so as to render it free from infectious or contagious disorders.

PART IX—PENALTIES

93. Whoever contravenes any provision of these Rules, or disobeys, or fails to comply with, any order given in pursuance of these Rules, shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

94. If the master of a ship fails wholly or in part to do any act prescribed by any rule, the Health Officer shall cause such act to be done, and the reasonable expenses incurred in doing such act shall be recoverable by him from such master.

APPENDIX I
[See RULE 53]

Deratting Certificate (a)
Deratting Exemption Certificate (a)

Issued in accordance with Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations.
(Not to be taken away by Port Authorities).

PORT OF _____
DATE _____

THIS CERTIFICATE records the inspection and { (deratting) (a) } at this port and on the above date of the (ship
(a) of (not tonnage for a sea-going vessel { (exemption) } (inland navigation vessel)
(-----tonnage for an inland navigation vessel) (a) (b)

At the time of (inspection)
(deratting) (a) the holds were laden with ----- tons of ----- cargo

Compartments (B)	Rat indications	Rat Harbourage		DERATTING				
		discovered	treated	By Fumigation Hours exposure	Fumigant, -----	by catching, trapping or poisoning;		
				Space (cb. ft.)	Quantity used	Rats found dead	Traps set or poisons put out	Rats caught or killed
	(c)	(d)		(e)				
old ^s I.								
----- 2.								
----- 3.								
----- 4.								
----- 5.								

Compartments (B)	Rat indications	Rat Harbours		DERATTING				
		discovered	treated	By	Fumigation. Hours exposure	Fumigant, Hours exposure	by catching, trapping, or poisoning	
							Traps set or poisons put out	Rats caught or killed
	(c)	(d)			Space (cb. ft.)	Quantity used	Rats found dead	(e)
6.								
7.								
Shelter deck space								
Bunker space								
Engine room and shaft alley								
Forepeak and store room								
Aft peak and store room								
Lifeboats.								
Charts and wireless rooms								
Galley								
Pantry								
Provision store rooms								
Quarters (crew)								
Quarters (officers)								
Quarters (cabin passengers)								
Quarters (steerage);								
Total								

- (a) Strike out the unnecessary indication.—Rs.
- (b) In case any of the compartments enumerated do not exist on the ship or inland navigation vessel, this fact must be mentioned.
- (c) OLD or recent evidence of excreta, runs, or gnawing.
- (d) None, small, moderate, or large.
- (e) State the weight of sulphur or of cyanide salts or quantity of HCN acid used.
- (f) Specify whether applies to metric displacements or any other method of determining the tonnage.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.—OBSERVATIONS.—In the case of exemption, state here the measures taken for maintaining the ship or inland navigation vessels in such a condition that the number of rats on board is negligible.

Seal, name, qualification and signature of the inspector.

APPENDIX 2

[See Rules 2 (20), 28(2), 31]

International Certificate of vaccination or Revaccination against Yellow Fever

This is to certify that _____ date of birth _____
 sex _____ whose signature follows _____ has on the date
 indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against yellow fever.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator	Origin and batch No. of vaccine	Official stamp of vaccinating centre	
1. _____	_____	_____	1	2
2. _____	_____	_____		
3. _____	_____	_____	3	4
4. _____	_____	_____		

This certificate is valid only if the vaccine used has been approved by the World Health Organization and if the vaccinating centre has been designated by the health administration for the territory in which that centre is situated.

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period, of six years, beginning ten days after the date of vaccination, or, in the event of a revaccination within such period of six years, from the date of that revaccination: Provided that, in the case of a person who is vaccinated in a yellow fever infected area or who enters such an area within ten days of vaccination, the validity shall begin twelve days after the date of vaccination.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

APPENDIX 3

[See Rules 2 (20), 25, 27]

International Certificate of Vaccination or Revaccination against Cholera.

This is to certify that _____ date of birth _____
 sex _____ whose signature follows _____ has on
 the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against cholera.

Date	Signature and Professional Status of Vaccinator.	Approved Stamp	
1. _____	_____	1	2
2. _____	_____		
3. _____	_____	3	4
4. _____	_____		
5. _____	_____	5	6
6. _____	_____		
7. _____	_____	7	8
8. _____	_____		

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of six months, beginning six days after the first injection of the vaccine or, in the event of a revaccination within such period of six months, on the date of that revaccination.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, in the case of a pilgrim, this certificate shall indicate that two injections have been given at an interval of seven days and its validity shall commence from the date of the second injection.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it may, render it invalid.

APPENDIX 4

[See Rules 2 (20), 36, 38 and explanation thereunder]

International Certificate of Vaccination or Revaccination against Smallpox.

This is to certify that _____ date of birth _____
Sex _____ whose signature follows _____ has on the
date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator	Approved	stamp	State whether primary vaccination or revaccination; if primary, whether successful
1		1	2	
2				
3		3	4	
4				

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of three years, beginning eight days after the date of a successful primary vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination, on the date of that revaccination.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.

Any amendment of his certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

APPENDIX 5

[See Rule 5(3)]

Maritime Declaration of Health

(To be rendered by the masters of ships arriving from ports outside the territory).

Port of _____ Date _____
Name of ship _____ From _____ to _____
Nationality _____ Master's name _____
Net Registered Tonnage _____
Deratting or } Certificate _____ Dated _____
Deratting Exemption } Issued : at _____
No. of } Cabin _____ Number of crew _____
passengers } Deck _____

List of ports of call from commencement of voyage with dates of departure.

Health Questions

Answer
Yes or No

1. Has there been on board during the voyage* any case or suspected case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus, or relapsing fever? Give particulars in the Schedule. _____
2. Has plague occurred or been suspected among the rats or mice on board during the voyage, *or has there been an abnormal mortality among them? _____
3. Has any person died on board during the voyage* otherwise than as a result of accident? Give particulars in Schedule. _____
4. Is there on board or has there been during the voyage* any case of disease which you suspect to be of an infectious nature? Give particulars in Schedule. _____
5. Is there any sick person on board now? Give particulars in Schedule. _____

NOTE.—In the absence of a surgeon, the Master should regard the following symptoms as ground for suspecting the existence of disease of an infectious nature : fever accompanied by prostration or persisting for several days, or attended with glandular swelling ; or any acute skin rash or eruption with or without fever ; severe diarrhoea with symptoms of collapse ; jaundice accompanied by fever.

6. Are you aware of any other condition on board which may lead to infection or the spread of disease? _____

I hereby declare that the particulars and answers to the questions given in this Declaration of Health (including the Schedule) are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed _____
Master

Countersigned _____
Ship's Surgeon

Date _____

*If more than four weeks have elapsed since the voyage began, it will suffice to give particulars for the last four weeks.

APPENDIX 5—(contd.)

SCHEDULE TO THE DECLARATION

Particulars of every case of illness or death occurring on board

Name	Class or rating	Age	Sex	Nationali- ty	Port or embark- ation	Date embark- ation	of Nature of illness	Date of its onset	Results of illness*	Disposal of case**

* State whether recovered ; still ill ; died."

**State whether still on board ; landed at (give name of port) ; buried at sea.

[No. F.15-1/55-IH.]

A. V. VENKATASUBBAN, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 17th October 1955

S.R.O. 2213.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (10) of rule 2 of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby declare the following countries as areas infected with yellow fever, namely.

CONTINENT OF AFRICA

Angola, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Lying South of 15° North parallel of Latitude) Bechuanaland, Belgian Congo, British Somaliland, Cameroons, Dahomey, Eritrea, Ethiopia, French Equatorial Africa, French Guinea, French Somaliland, French West Africa Gambia, Gold Coast Colony, Islands of the Gulf of Guinea, Italian Somaliland, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spanish Guinea, Tanganyika Territory, Togoland, Uganda, Upper Volta Territory, and Zanzibar.

CONTINENT OF SOUTH AMERICA

Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Colombia, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador French Guiana, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago Islands (British West Indies), and Venezuela.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Nicaragua, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Honduras, and Republic of Panama including the Panama Canal Zone.

[No. F.16-1/54-P.H.(D.743-IH/55).]

S.R.O. 2214.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 67 of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby notifies that the following charges shall be levied in respect of a passenger or a member of crew detained in quarantine at an airport in India on account of food supplied to him during the period of detention. No extra charge shall be levied for any medical treatment or drugs that the quarantined person may be given during the period of detention.

- (a) Adult.—Rs. 14/- per diem.
- (b) Child under 12 days but above 3 years of age.—Rs. 7/8/- per diem.
- (c) Child below 3 years of age.—Rs. 3/-/- per diem.

[No. F.16-1/54-PH (D.743-IH/55).]

S.R.O. 2215.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 9 of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby approves certificates of disinsection issued by the following authorities:—

1. Ministry of Health of the United Kingdom;
2. United States Public Health Service;
3. The Government of the Netherlands;
4. The Government of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan;
5. The Government of Pakistan;
6. The Government of Egypt;
7. The British Military Administration Eritrea;
8. The Government of Norway;
9. The Government of Switzerland;
10. Official Representatives of the French Public Health Services;
11. The Imperial Ethiopian Government, Ministry of Public Health;
12. The Government of Sweden;
13. The Government of Ceylon;
14. The Government of Israel;
15. The Government of Belgium;
16. The Government of Denmark.

[No. F-16-1/54-P.H. (D.743-IH/55).]

S.R.O. 2216.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (12) and (16)(b) of rule 2 of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules 1954, the Central Government hereby declares the diseases mentioned below to be infectious diseases, and the period of incubation in respect of these diseases shall be as indicated against each, namely:—

Infectious disease	Period of incubation.
Chickenpox	14 days
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	10 days
Diphtheria	7 days
Influenzal Pneumonia	5 days.

[No. F.16-1/54-P.H. (D. 743-IH/55).]

S.R.O. 2217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 4 of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby directs that an aircraft on entering India from any place outside India, shall land only at Bombay Airport (Santa Cruz) or Calcutta Airport (Dum Dum).

Provided that nothing contained in this notification shall apply to—

- (i) an aircraft which have obtained health clearance at Karachi Airport;
- (ii) an aircraft operating between Ceylon and India via Tiruchirappalli or Madras Airports;
- (iii) an aircraft operating between Afghanistan and India via Amritsar;
- (iv) an aircraft operating between Singapore and India via Madras Airport;
- (v) an aircraft operating between Nepal and India.

[No. F.16-1/54-PH (D.743-IH/55).]

S.R.O. 2218.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8A of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), and in supersession of the "Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1946" published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F.14-2/46-P.H.(II), dated the 30th September, 1946 the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by section 14 of the said Act, namely:—

THE INDIAN AIRCRAFT (PUBLIC HEALTH) RULES, 1954

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY

1. These Rules may be called the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954.
2. In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (1) "airport" means an airport designated by the State in whose territory it is situated as an airport of entry or departure for international traffic.

Explanation.—In India an "Airport" corresponds to an aerodrome declared under rule 53 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, to be a customs aerodrome.

- (2) "arrival" means arrival at an airport;
- (3) "baggage" means the personal effects of a traveller or of a member of the crew;
- (4) "Commander" means the pilot in command or other person in charge of an aircraft;
- (5) "crew" means the personnel of an aircraft who are employed for duties on board;
- (6) "day" means an interval of twenty-four hours;
- (7) "direct transit area" means a special area established in connection with an airport, approved by the Health Officer concerned and under his direct supervision, for accommodating direct transit traffic and, in particular, for accommodating, in segregation, passengers and crews breaking their voyage without leaving the airport;

- (8) "Health Officer" means in respect of an airport in India any person appointed by the Central Government to be the Health Officer of the airport, and includes an Additional, Deputy or Assistant Health Officer appointed by the Central Government to perform the functions of a Health Officer;
- (8-A) "Infected aircraft" means an aircraft which under rule 9(1), 16, 20(1), 24, or 30(1) is regarded as an aircraft infected with an infectious disease;
- (9) "Infected area" in relation to a quarantinable or other infectious disease means any area outside India, declared by the Central Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be infected with such a disease;
- (10) "infected person" means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable or other infectious disease, or who is believed to be infected with such a disease;
- (11) "infectious disease" means in addition to quarantinable diseases, a disease, declared by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to be an infectious disease;
- (12) "International voyage" means—
- (a) in the case of an aircraft, a voyage between airports in the territories of more than one State or a voyage between airports in the territory or territories of the same State if the aircraft has relations with the territory of any other State on its voyage but only as regards those relations;
 - (b) in the case of a person, a voyage involving entry into the territory of a State other than the territory of the State in which that person commences his voyage;
- (13) "Isolation", when applied to a person or group of persons, means the separation of that person or group of persons from other persons, except the health staff on duty, in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection;
- (14) "medical examination" includes visit to and inspection of an aircraft and the preliminary examination of persons on board;
- (15) "period of incubation" means (a) in respect of a quarantinable disease mentioned below, the period specified against it:—
- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|----------|
| Yellow fever | | 6 days. |
| Plague | | 6 days. |
| Cholera | | 5 days. |
| Smallpox | | 14 days. |
| Typhus | | 14 days. |
| Relapsing fever | | 8 days. |
- and (b) in respect of other infectious diseases such period as may be declared by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to be the period of incubation of that disease;
- (16) "quarantinable diseases" means yellow fever, plague, cholera, smallpox, typhus and relapsing fever;
- (17) "relapsing fever" means louse-borne relapsing fever;
- (18) "suspect" means a person who is considered by the Health Officer as having been exposed to infection by a quarantinable or an infectious disease and is considered capable of spreading that disease;
- (18-A) "suspected aircraft" means an aircraft which under rule 9(2), 20(2) or 30(2) is regarded as an aircraft suspected of infection from an infectious disease;
- (19) "typhus" means louse-borne typhus;

- (20) "valid certificate", when applied to vaccination, means a certificate conforming with the requirements and the model laid down in Schedules III, IV and V to these Rules. In the case of certificates of vaccination against cholera and smallpox issued in India, the approved stamp to be affixed thereon shall be such as has been approved by the Central Government and the stamp shall be affixed on the certificates by only those persons who are authorised, either by designation or by name, for this purpose by the Central Government. In the case of certificates of vaccination against yellow fever issued in India, the vaccinating centres shall be approved by the Central Government.

PART II.—AIRCRAFT ARRIVING

General Provisions

3. (1) The Commander of an aircraft, which is on its way to India from any place outside India, shall send to the officer in charge of the airport, where he proposes to land in India, a health report stating—

- (a) whether any person on board the aircraft is suffering from any illness, and, if so, what its signs and symptoms are, giving, if possible the name of the illness, and
- (b) whether at any time during the voyage there has occurred on board any case, or suspected case, of a quarantinable or any other infectious disease, and if so what that case was.

(2) The report referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be sent—

- (a) if the aircraft is not equipped with wireless, by means of a cablegram from the last place of landing before entering India, and
- (b) if the aircraft is equipped with wireless, by means of a wireless message, when it is not less than two hours out from the airport in India, where it is proposed to land the aircraft.

(3) The Health Officer of an airport may, if authorised by the general or special orders of the Central Government, grant pratique by radio to an aircraft when, on the basis of information contained in the health report received from it prior to its arrival, he is of the opinion that its arrival will not result in the introduction or spread of a quarantinable or any other infectious disease.

4. The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette direct that aircraft shall, on entering India from any place outside India, land only at such airport or airports as may be specified in the notification.

5. (1) If for any reasons beyond the control of the Commander, an aircraft lands elsewhere than at an airport, or at an airport specified under rule 4, it shall proceed as soon as possible, without discharging any passenger, crew or cargo to an airport specified under rule 4 or, where no such airport is specified, to a conveniently situated airport.

(2) If it is impracticable for the aircraft to comply with the provisions of sub-rule (1), the Commander shall forthwith notify the Health Officer of the nearest airport and also the nearest Magistrate, Officer in charge of a Police Station or Government medical officer, who shall take such measures to prevent the spread of infection; in accordance with the provisions of these Rules, as he may consider necessary or expedient. The Commander shall prevent any cargo being removed from, or any passenger or member of the crew leaving the vicinity of, the aircraft except to such extent as may be necessary to conform to, or to facilitate the measures taken under this sub-rule. The Commander may take such emergency measures as may be necessary for the health and safety of passengers and crew. On arrival at the airport referred to in sub-rule (1) the Commander shall report the relevant facts to the Health Officer of that airport.

6. (1) The Commander of an aircraft coming from any place outside India or his authorised agent shall—

- (a) arrange for all persons on an international voyage on board to complete a Personal Declaration of Origin and Health in the form shown in Schedule I to these Rules; and
- (b) complete and deliver to the Health Officer of the airport a copy of that part of the Aircraft General Declaration which contains the health information specified in Schedule II to these Rules.

(2) The Health Officer shall have the right to demand if he considers it necessary, and on such a demand having been made it shall be incumbent on the Commander or his authorised agent to produce, the aircraft journey log book.

The Commander or his authorised agent shall also supply and further information required by the Health Officer as to health conditions on board during the voyage.

7. When an infected or suspected aircraft coming from a place outside India, or a healthy aircraft coming from a yellow fever infected area arrives at an airport, the Health Officer may, until such time as the appropriate measures prescribed in the case of such aircraft have been taken, require that the passengers and crew of the aircraft shall not go beyond such limits within the airport as may be specified by him.

8. The Health Officer of an airport may whenever he considers it desirable, subject to medical examination inspect any aircraft and its passengers and crew on its arrival at the airport. The further sanitary measures which may be applied to the aircraft shall be determined by the conditions which existed on board during the voyage or which exist at the time of the medical examination, without prejudice to the measures which are permitted by these Rules to be applied to the aircraft if it arrives from an infected area.

Special provisions relating to quarantinable Diseases

A. Yellow Fever

9. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with yellow fever—

(i) if it has a case of yellow fever on board, or

(ii) if there has been on board a case of yellow fever and, subsequent to the occurrence of that case, all the measures specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 13 have not been taken to the satisfaction of the Health Officer before arriving in India.

(2) An aircraft shall be regarded as suspected of yellow fever infection if it has started from or alighted in an airport in a yellow fever infected area and has not been disinfected immediately before the departure from that airport under the control of the Health authority of the airport or in another airport subsequent to such starting or alighting and has not obtained a certificate of disinfection from such officer or body as may be approved from time to time by the Government of India for this purpose stating that the aircraft after leaving or alighting in the yellow fever infected area and before arriving in India has been disinfected in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Schedule VI to these Rules, or if live mosquitoes are found on board.

(3) Any other aircraft shall be regarded as healthy.

10. (1) Where an aircraft, having started from, or during the course of the voyage alighted in, a yellow fever infected area, is on its way to India, the report referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 3 shall also state—

(a) the date of departure of the aircraft from the yellow fever infected area, and

(b) whether the aircraft has been disinfected immediately before or since leaving the yellow fever infected area and, if so, the place at which, and the authority by which, it was disinfected.

(2) Where an aircraft has on board any persons coming from a yellow fever infected area, the report referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 3 shall also state the number of such persons, the dates of their respective departure from such area, and the dates on which each of such persons has been vaccinated against yellow fever.

11. No person shall bring into India an aircraft which has started from, or alighted in, an airport situated in a yellow fever infected area unless it has been disinfected immediately before departure from that airport under the control of the Health authority of that airport in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Schedule VI to these Rules.

12. Any aircraft which, having started from or alighted in an airport situated in a yellow fever infected area, attempts to enter India without having been disinfected immediately before departure from that airport under the control of the Health authority of the airport in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Schedule VI to these rules may be refused entry.

13. (1) On the arrival of an aircraft infected with yellow fever or suspected of yellow fever infection—

(i) the aircraft and cargo shall be disinfected.

(ii) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary,

- (iii) all persons on board shall be medically examined either before disembarkation or under such arrangements as may be made by the Health Officer to reduce to a minimum the risk of spread of infection, and
- (iv) any passenger or member of the crew who disembarks and is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall be isolated until his certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than nine days reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection has elapsed, whichever occurs first:

Provided that persons on an international voyage proceeding to an airport in a yellow fever receptive area at which the means for securing segregation provided for in Article 34 of the International Sanitary Regulations do not yet exist shall be disembarked by the Health Officer and isolated for the period specified in clause (iv).

Explanation.—Yellow fever receptive area means an area in which yellow fever does not exist but where conditions would permit its development if introduced.

(2) The aircraft shall cease to be regarded as infected or suspected when the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) of this rule have been effectively carried out, and it shall thereupon be given free pratique.

14. (1) On the arrival of a healthy aircraft coming from a yellow fever infected area—

- (i) the aircraft and cargo may be disinfected:

Provided that, when the aircraft on its voyage over the yellow fever infected areas has landed only at a sanitary airport which is not itself a yellow fever infected area, the aircraft may not be disinfected unless a person, other than a person in possession of valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever, from the surrounding yellow fever infected areas has boarded the aircraft and the aircraft reached India within a period during which such a person is likely to spread yellow fever infection.

- (ii) all persons on board shall be medically examined either before disembarkation or under such arrangements as may be made by this Health Officer to reduce to a minimum the risk of spread of infection; and
- (iii) any passenger or member of the crew who has come in transit through any airport situated in a yellow fever infected area and who is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall be isolated until his certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than nine days reckoned from the date of the last possible exposure to infection has elapsed, whichever occurs first:

Provided that, if the airport situated in the yellow fever infected area is a sanitary airport equipped with a direct transit area and if the Health Officer is satisfied that the passenger or member of the crew during the period of his entire stay in the airport remained within the direct transit area, the Health Officer may exempt such passenger or member of the crew from isolation.

(2) On the arrival of a healthy aircraft which, although not coming from a yellow fever infected area, has on board a person who has come from such an area and is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever the aircraft and cargo may be disinfected.

(3) Any person who has come from a yellow fever infected area and is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall be isolated until his certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than nine days reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection has elapsed, whichever occurs first. A person who boards an aircraft in a sanitary airport, which itself is not a yellow fever infected area, shall be treated as a person who has come from a yellow fever infected area unless he is able to prove to the satisfaction of the Health Officer that he has not come from such an area.

Explanation.—1. Sanitary airport referred to in the provisos to clauses (i) and (iii) of sub-rule (1) and in sub-rule (3) means an airport which is equipped in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 19 and paragraph 3 of

Article 20 of the International Sanitary Regulations and which may be approved from time to time by the Central Government for this purpose.

2. A person shall be regarded as coming from a yellow fever infected area unless the Health Officer is satisfied, by reference to the Personal Declaration of Origin and Health, that he has not been in such an area within nine days of arrival in India.

15. All isolation prescribed by sub-rule (1) of rule 13 and by sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 14 shall be carried out in such manner as to preclude the access of mosquitoes to the persons under isolation.

B. Plague

16. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with plague—

- (i) if it has a case of human plague on board, or
- (ii) if there has been a case of human plague on board and subsequent to the occurrence of that case all the measures prescribed in rule 17 have not been taken, or
- (iii) if a plague infected rodent is found on board.

(2) Even when coming from a plague infected area or having on board a person coming from such an area, an aircraft shall be regarded as healthy if, on medical examination, the Health Officer is satisfied that conditions specified in sub-rule (1) of this rule do not exist.

17. (1) On the arrival of an aircraft, infected with plague—

(i) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(ii) all infected persons on board shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(iii) suspects on board may be disinfected and, if necessary, placed under surveillance for a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date of arrival;

(iv) the Health Officer may disinsect and, if necessary, disinfect—

(a) any baggage of any infected person or suspect, and

(b) any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the aircraft, which is considered to be contaminated;

(v) if a rodent which has died of plague is found on board the aircraft, the aircraft shall be deratted, if necessary in quarantine.

(vi) any unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which in his opinion are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work and may, for that purpose, subject the staff to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time they have ceased to work at the unloading of the aircraft.

(2) An aircraft shall cease to be regarded as infected when the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) of this rule have been effectively carried out. The aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

18. A healthy aircraft shall be given free pratique but, if it has come from a plague infected area, the Health Officer may place under surveillance any suspect, who disembarks, for a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date on which the aircraft left the plague infected area.

19. In exceptional circumstances of an epidemiological nature, when the Health Officer suspects the presence of rodents on board, he may derat the aircraft.

C. Cholera

20. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with cholera if it has a case of cholera on board.

(2) An aircraft shall be regarded as suspected of cholera infection if a case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage but the case has previously been disembarked.

(3) Even when coming from a cholera infected area or having on board a person coming from a cholera infected area, an aircraft shall be regarded as healthy, if, on medical examination, the Health Officer is satisfied that no case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage.

21. (1) On the arrival of an aircraft infected with cholera—

(i) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(ii) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(iii) other persons, who disembark, may be placed under isolation for a period of not more than five days reckoned from the date of disembarkation provided that any person who produces a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera may be placed only under surveillance for a like period;

(iv) the Health Officer may disinfect—

(a) any baggage of any infected or suspect, and

(b) any other article such as used bedding, or linen, and any part of the aircraft, which is considered to be contaminated;

(v) if, in the opinion of the Health Officer, any water carried on board is contaminated, he shall cause it to be emptied out after it has been disinfected and to be replaced, after disinfection of the containers, by a supply of wholesome drinking water;

(vi) the Health Officer may require human dejecta, waste water, waste matter and any matter which is considered to be contaminated to be disinfected before they are discharged from the aircraft or unloaded;

(vii) (a) the Health Officer may prohibit the unloading of, or may remove, any fish, shellfish, fruit or vegetables to be consumed uncooked, or beverages, unless such food or beverages are in sealed containers and he has no reason to believe that they are contaminated;

Provided that if any such food or beverage forms part of the cargo in a freight compartment of the aircraft only the Health Officer for the airport at which such food or beverage is to be unloaded may exercise the power to remove it:

Provided further that any such food or beverage shall be removed by the Health Officer if the Commander of the aircraft so desires.

(b) if any such food or beverage is removed, arrangements shall be made by the Health Officer for its safe disposal.

(viii) any unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which, in his opinion, are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work, and may for that purpose subject the staff to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the time they ceased to work at the unloading of the aircraft.

(2) An aircraft shall cease to be regarded as infected when the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) of this rule have been effectively carried out. The aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

22. (A) On the arrival of an aircraft suspected of cholera infection—

(1) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer; and

(2) (i) any person who disembarks and who within five days of arrival has been in a cholera infected area may,

(a) if he is in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera, be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection;

(b) if he is not in possession of such a certificate, be placed in isolation for a like period;

(ii) any other passenger or member of the crew who disembarks may be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the date of arrival.

(3) all or any of the measures specified in clauses (iv) to (vii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 21, and not already taken, may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(B) An aircraft shall cease to be regarded as suspected when the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (A) of this rule have been effectively carried out. The aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

23. On arrival, a healthy aircraft shall be given free pratique but, if it has come from a cholera infected area, the measures specified in clause (vii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 21 and in sub-clause (i) of clause (2) of sub-rule (A) of rule 22 may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer.

D. Smallpox

24. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with smallpox—

(i) if it has a case of smallpox on board, or

(ii) if a case of smallpox has occurred on board during the voyage.

(2) Any other aircraft shall be regarded as healthy even though there may be suspects on board, but any suspect on disembarking may be subjected to the measures provided for in rule 25.

25. (1) On the arrival of an aircraft infected with smallpox—

(i) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(ii) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(iii) other persons who disembark and who in the opinion of the Health Officer are not sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox,—

(a) if they are willing to be vaccinated, or in the case of minors if their guardians or those in charge of them consent to their vaccination, may be subjected to vaccination free of charge, and also to isolation or surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection, and

(b) if they are not willing to be vaccinated, or in the case of minors if their guardians or those in charge of them do not consent to their vaccination, shall be subjected to isolation or surveillance for the aforesaid period;

(iv) the Health Officer shall disinfect—

(a) any baggage of any infected person, and

(b) any other baggage or article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the aircraft, which is considered to be contaminated.

(2) An aircraft shall continue to be regarded as infected until every infected person has been removed and until the measures required by the health officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) of this rule have been effectively carried out. The aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

26. On arrival, a healthy aircraft, even when it has come from a smallpox infected area, shall be given free pratique but the measures specified in clause (1) of sub-rule (1) of rule 25 shall be taken and the measures specified in clause (iii) of that sub-rule may be taken by the Health Officer.

27. (1) The Health Officer may require any person on an international voyage who does not show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of smallpox to possess, on arrival, a certificate of vaccination against smallpox. Any such person who cannot produce such a certificate may be vaccinated; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be placed under surveillance for not more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the last territory visited before arrival.

(2) A person on an international voyage who during a period of fourteen days before his arrival has visited a smallpox infected area and who, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is not sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be required to be vaccinated, or may be placed under surveillance, or may be vaccinated and then placed under surveillance; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be isolated. The period of surveillance or isolation shall not be more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (iii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 25 and sub-rule (2) of rule 27 a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox shall be considered as evidence of sufficient protection.

E. Typhus and Relapsing Fever

28. On the arrival of an aircraft having on board a person who is suffering from or is believed to be infected with typhus or relapsing fever—

- (1) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;
- (2) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary, and disinfected;
- (3) any suspect may be disinfected; and
- (4) the accommodation occupied by the infected person and by any suspect, together with the clothes they are wearing, their baggage and any other article which in the opinion of the Health Officer is likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

29. A person on an international voyage, who has left a typhus infected area within the previous fourteen days or a relapsing fever infected area within the previous eight days, may, if the Health Officer considers it necessary, be disinfected and put under surveillance for a period of not more than fourteen days in the case of typhus and not more than eight days in the case of relapsing fever, reckoned from the date of disinfecting. The clothes which such person is wearing, his baggage and any other article which in the opinion of the Health Officer is likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

Special Provisions relating to Other Infectious Diseases

30. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with an infectious disease other than quarantinable diseases—

- (i) if it has a case of any such infectious diseases on board, or
- (ii) if there has been a case of any such infectious disease on board and subsequent to the occurrence of that case all the measures prescribed in rule 31 of these Rules have not been taken.

(2) An aircraft shall be regarded as suspected of infection from an infectious disease other than quarantinable diseases if it has on board any person who within the incubation period in respect of such infectious disease has been in contact with a case of that disease or has been otherwise exposed to infection from that disease.

31. On the arrival of an aircraft infected with an infectious disease other than quarantinable diseases—

(1) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(2) any infected person—

(i) who, not being a direct transit passenger, disembarks or

(ii) who, being a direct transit passenger, leaves the airport otherwise than in the manner prescribed in rule 38

may be isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(3) persons who have been exposed to infection may, if they disembark, be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding the incubation period of the infectious disease to which they have been exposed, such period being reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection;

(4) any parts of the aircraft and any goods or personal effects on board which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are contaminated may be disinfected.

32. On the arrival of an aircraft suspected of infection from an infectious disease—

(1) the measures specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 31 shall be taken; and

(2) the measures specified in sub-rule (3) and (4) of rule 31 not already taken may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer.

33. Except in case of an emergency constituting a grave danger to public health, an aircraft shall not on account of an infectious disease other than quarantinable diseases be prevented by the Health Officer of an airport from discharging or loading cargo or stores, or taking on fuel or water.

PART III—AIRCRAFT DEPARTING

General

34. The provisions of this Part shall apply to all aircraft leaving India on an international voyage.

35. The Health Officer for an airport shall medically examine all persons before their departure on an international voyage. The time and place of this examination shall be arranged to take into account the customs examination and other formalities, so as to facilitate their departure and to avoid delay.

36. (1) The Health Officer shall prohibit the embarkation on any aircraft of—

- (a) any person showing symptoms of any quarantinable disease, and
- (b) any person whom the Health Officer considers likely to transmit infection because of his close contact with a person showing symptoms of a quarantinable disease:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply when a person suffering from a quarantinable disease is to be transported in an aircraft specially adapted or allocated for the purpose:

Provided further that a person on an international voyage who on arrival is placed under surveillance may be allowed to continue his voyage in which case the Health Officer shall record this fact in the Aircraft General Declaration.

(2) The Health Officer shall take all practicable measures to prevent the introduction on board an aircraft of possible agents of infection or vectors of a quarantinable disease.

37. Subject to the special provisions relating to yellow fever prescribed in Part II of these Rules, passengers and crew from a healthy aircraft who are in transit through India and who remain in the direct transit area of an airport or, if the airport is not yet provided with such an area, who submit to the measures for segregation prescribed by the Health Officer in order to prevent the spread of disease, shall not be subjected to any sanitary measure other than medical examination. If such persons are obliged to leave the airport at which they disembark solely in order to continue their voyage from another airport in the vicinity of the first airport, no such measure shall be applied to them if the transfer is made under the control of the Health Officer concerned.

38. Where there is an epidemic of pulmonary plague in an airport, every suspect shall before departure on an international voyage be placed in isolation for a period of six days reckoned from the date of the last exposure to infection.

39. When typhus or relapsing fever exists in an airport, a person on an international voyage whom the Health Officer considers is liable to spread typhus or relapsing fever, shall be disinfected. The clothes which such person is wearing, his baggage, and any other article likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever shall be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

Special Rules relating to Pilgrim Aircraft

40. No person shall be permitted by the Health Officer to embark on an aircraft with a view to proceeding by air to the Hedjaz unless such persons produce valid certificates of vaccination against cholera and smallpox.

PART IV

Special Provisions relating to the Carriage of Dead Bodies and Cremated Remains

41. No person shall bring into India any dead body or human remains of persons who may have died of yellow fever, plague, anthrax, glanders or such other diseases as may be notified by the Central Government for this purpose:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to properly cremated ashes of dead bodies or human remains.

42. The dead body or human remains of a person who may have died of a disease other than those specified in rule 41 may be brought into India subject to the provisions of rules 43 to 47.

43. The consignee as well as the air transport service shall give to the Health Officer of the airport of arrival advance intimation, of at least 48 hours, of the importation of the dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies:

Provided that nothing in this rule or in rules 44 to 47 shall apply to the dead body of a person who dies during flight before arrival of the aircraft in India. The Commander of the aircraft shall send, if the aircraft is equipped with wireless, a radio report to the Health officer of the aircraft, where he proposes to land in India, regarding the occurrence and, if possible, cause of death. On landing of the aircraft no passenger or member of the crew shall disembark until appropriate sanitary measures have been taken by the Health Officer of the airport.

44. Applications to bring dead bodies or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies to India shall be made to the Indian Diplomatic representatives in countries where such representatives are functioning or, where there is no such representatives, to the Health Officer of the airport at which the dead body is to be landed.

45. (1) If the dead body or human remains have been properly cremated, the cremated ashes shall be placed in an urn or casket having an outer packing of suitable material.

(2) In the case of uncremated remains, the following procedure shall be adopted:—

(a) A corpse which has not been buried should be enclosed in a shell of zinc or other equally suitable metal with all joints so soldered as to seal them hermetically and prevent the escape of noxious gases or fluids. The shell should be enclosed in a stoutly built teak or other hard wood coffin and the coffin should be enclosed in a zinc or tin-lined wooden packing case filled with saw-dust impregnated with carbolic powder.

(b) Where a coffin has been exhumed and proves on examination to be intact, sound and free from offensive odour, it should be enclosed in a hermetically sealed zinc or tin-lined wooden packing case filled with saw-dust impregnated with carbolic powder.

(c) Where a coffin has been exhumed and is not intact, sound and free from odour, its contents should be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of clause (a) above.

46. A certificate issued by a responsible municipal or governmental authority of the country from where the package containing the dead body, or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies, as the case may be, is imported and endorsed by the Indian Diplomatic Representatives, if any, in that country shall accompany the package. The certificate shall give the full name of the deceased, his age at the time of death and the place, date and cause of death and shall indicate that the package conforms to and has been sealed in accordance with the specifications prescribed in rule 45.

47. The package containing the dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies shall not be opened during its transit and shall be in a sound sealed condition at the time of arrival. It shall not be removed from the precincts of the airport until the Health Officer has permitted in writing its removal. After the Health Officer has accorded this permission, the consignee shall remove and dispose of the package in accordance with the general or special instructions which may be issued by the local authorities, Governmental and/or municipal, in this behalf.

48. For the transmission of dead body or human remains and ashes of cremated bodies from India to any place outside India, the prior written permission of the competent authority of the country of destination as also of the District Magistrate for the place of death shall be obtained. The requirements laid down by the country of destination with regard to the import of dead bodies, human remains or ashes of cremated bodies into its territory shall be complied with by the consignor. In case no such conditions have been prescribed, the provisions of rule 45 shall be complied with and the package shall bear an inscription to the effect that it contains infected material and should be handled with care.

49. Subject to the provision of rule 41, a package containing a dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated remains, which is in transit through India, shall not be subjected to any restrictions if it has been packed and sealed in the manner prescribed in rule 45 or in a manner which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is considered to be equally satisfactory.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS

50. The sanitary measures permitted by these Rules are the maximum measures applicable to international traffic.

51. Sanitary measures and health formalities shall be initiated forthwith, completed without delay, and applied without discrimination.

52. Any sanitary measures, other than medical examination, which has been applied to an aircraft at a previous airport shall not be repeated unless—

(a) after the departure of the aircraft from the airport where the measures were applied, an incident of epidemiological significance calling for a further application of any such measure has occurred either in that airport or on board the aircraft; or

(b) the Health Officer has reason to believe that the individual measure so applied was not substantially effective.

53. The Commander of an aircraft coming from a place outside India and proceeding to a place outside India may, if he so desires, notify the Health Officer of the airport in India where the aircraft first arrives, that he does not wish to submit to any of the provisions, except the special provisions relating to yellow fever, prescribed in Part II of these Rules; and the aircraft shall thereupon be at liberty to continue its voyage, without such submission, provided that it shall not during its voyage land anywhere else in India except for the purpose of taking on fuel, water and stores in quarantine.

54. The Health Officer shall, when so requested, issue free of charge to the Commander of an aircraft a certificate specifying the measures applied to the aircraft, the parts thereof treated, the methods employed and reasons why the measures have been applied. This information shall, on request, be entered in the Aircraft General Declaration.

55. The Health Officer shall, when so requested, issue free of charge—

(a) to any traveller a certificate specifying the date of his arrival or departure and the measures applied to him and his baggage;

(b) to the consignor, the consignee, and the carrier, or their respective agents, a certificate specifying the measures applied to any goods.

56. Where any person is required under these Rules to be disembarked and isolated for any period, the Health Officer may remove, or cause to be removed, that person to a hospital or other place approved by the Health Officer and detain him therein for that period. Persons who are under isolation for a disease other than yellow fever may, however, in exceptional circumstances at the discretion of the Health Officer, be allowed to continue their voyage before the expiry of the isolation period.

57. (1) Whenever surveillance is required or permitted by these Rules, isolation shall not be substituted for surveillance unless the Health Officer of the airport where the suspect arrives or any other health authority to whom he is required to report during the period of surveillance considers the risk of transmission of the infection by the suspect to be exceptionally serious.

(2) Apart from the provisions relating to quarantinable diseases in Part II of these Rules, the Health Officer may place under surveillance any suspect on an international voyage arriving from an infected area. Such surveillance may be continued until the end of the appropriate period of incubation specified in rule 2(15).

58. A person under surveillance shall not be isolated and shall be permitted to move about freely. The Health Officer may require such a person to report to him, if necessary, at specified intervals during the period of surveillance. The Health Officer may also subject such a person to medical investigation and make any enquiries which are necessary for ascertaining his state of health. Rectal swabbing shall not be done, but a person showing symptoms indicative of cholera may be required to submit to stool examination.

59. When the person under surveillance departs for another place, he shall inform the Health Officer who shall immediately inform the health authority for the place to which the person is proceeding. On arrival the person shall

report to that health authority who may apply the measures provided for in rule 58.

60. Every person shall comply with all directions lawfully given and all conditions lawfully imposed by the Health Officer in pursuance of these Rules and shall give that Officer all reasonable facilities for the discharge of any duty imposed on him by these Rules.

61. The Health Officer, may whenever he considers it desirable, refuse entry into the airport to any person, other than a person proceeding on an international voyage, or remove or cause to be removed from the premises of the airport any person who, in his opinion, is likely to spread any quarantinable or other infectious disease.

62. (1) Disinfection, disinsecting, deratting and other sanitary operations shall be so carried out as—

- (a) not to cause undue discomfort to any person or injury to his health;
- (b) not to produce any deleterious effect on the structure of an aircraft or on its operating equipment;
- (c) to avoid all risk of fire.

(2) In carrying out such operations on goods, baggage and other articles, every precaution shall be taken to avoid any damage.

63. (1) Goods shall be submitted to sanitary measures provided for in these Rules only when the Health Officer has reason to believe that they may have become contaminated by the infection of a quarantinable disease or may serve as a vehicle for the spread of any such disease.

(2) Apart from the measures provided for in special provisions relating to cholera, goods, other than live animals, in transit, without transhipment shall not be subjected to any sanitary measures or detained at any airport.

64. Except in the case of an infected person or suspect, baggage may be disinfected or disinsected only in the case of a person carrying infective material or insect vectors of a quarantinable disease.

65. (1) Mail, newspapers, books, and other printed matter shall not be subject to any sanitary measure.

(2) Postal parcels may be subjected to sanitary measures only if they contain—

- (a) any of the foods referred to in sub-rule (7) of rule 21 of these Rules, which the Health Officer has reason to believe comes from a cholera infected area; or
- (b) linen, wearing apparel, or bedding, which has been used or soiled and to which the provisions of Part II and III of these Rules are applicable.

66. No sanitary document other than those provided for in these Rules, shall be required by the Health Officer.

67. (1) No charge shall be made by the Health Officer of an airport for—

- (a) any medical examination provided for in these Rules or any supplementary examination, bacteriological or otherwise which may be required to ascertain the state of health of the person examined;
- (b) any vaccination of a person on arrival and any certificate thereof.

(2) Charges for applying the measures provided for in these Rules, other than the measures referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule, shall conform with the tariff for such charges as may be fixed from time to time by the Central Government. These charges shall be moderate and not exceed the actual cost of the service rendered, and they shall be levied without distinction as to the nationality, domicile or residence of the person concerned or as to the nationality, flag, registry or ownership of the aircraft. In particular there shall be no distinction made between national and foreign persons and aircraft.

(3) The tariff, and any amendment thereto, shall be published in the official Gazette at least ten days in advance of the levy thereunder.

(4) If any person or member of the crew refuses or fails to pay any charges due from him, then, without prejudice to any proceedings that may be taken against him, such charges shall be recoverable from the owner of the aircraft on which such person or member of the crew arrives.

68. The Commander of an aircraft shall, during the stay of the aircraft in an airport take such precautions as the Health Officer may specify in order to prevent rodents gaining access to the aircraft.

69. A vaccination document issued by the Armed Forces to an active member of the Armed Forces shall be accepted in lieu of an international certificate in the form shown in Schedules III, IV, or V if—

- (a) it embodies medical information substantially the same as that required by such form; and
- (b) it contains a statement in English or in French recording the nature and date of the vaccination and to the effect that it is issued in accordance with Article 99 of the International Sanitary Regulations.

PART VI—OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

70. No person shall throw or let fall from any aircraft any matter capable of producing an outbreak of a quarantinable or an infectious or any other epidemic disease.

71. Whoever contravenes any provision of these Rules, or disobeys, or fails to comply with, any order given in pursuance of these Rules, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

SCHEDULE I

(See Rule 6)

Personal Declaration of Origin and Health

(For Passengers on aircraft)

Port of arrival

1. Name in full:
2. Nationality:
3. Passport number:
4. Permanent (home) address:
5. Precise address to which immediately proceeding:
6. State where you spent the nine days prior to arrival in India.

Last day.

- 2 days ago.
- 3 days ago.
- 4 days ago.
- 5 days ago.
- 6 days ago.
- 7 days ago.
- 8 days ago.
- 9 days ago.

7. I am in possession of a certificate of vaccination against Yellow fever.

8. I declare that I have had no illness within the past nine days except as follows:

I declare that the information given above is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature.....

Date.....

SCHEDULE II

(See rule 6)

Health Part of the Aircraft General Declaration to include information on:

(a) Illness suspected of being of an infectious nature which has occurred on board during the flight.

(b) Any other condition on board which may lead to the spread of disease.

(c) Details of each disinsecting or sanitary treatment (place, date, time, method) during the flight. If no disinsecting has been carried out during the flight give details of most recent disinsecting on land.

SCHEDULE III

[See rules 2 (20), 13 and 14]

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION
AGAINST YELLOW FEVERCERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION
CONTRE LA FIEVRE JAUNE

This is to certify that } date of birth } sex }
 Je soussigné (e) certifie que }né(e) le } sexe }
 whose signature follows }
 dont la signature suit }
 has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against yellow fever.
 a été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre la fièvre jaune à la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator. Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur	Origin and batch no. of vaccine Origine du vaccin employé et numéro du lot.	Official stamp of vaccinating centre. Cachet officiel du centre de vaccination.
			1 2
			3

This certificate is valid only if the vaccine used has been approved by the World Health Organisation and if the vaccinating centre has been designated by the health administration for the territory in which that centre is situated.

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of six years, beginning ten days after the date of vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination within such period of six years from the date of that revaccination. Provided that, in the case of a person who is vaccinated in a yellow fever infected area or who enters such an area within ten days of vaccination, the validity shall begin twelve days after the date of vaccination.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

Ce certificat n'est valable que si le vaccin employé a été approuvé par l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé et si le centre de vaccination a été habilité par l'administration sanitaire du territoire dans lequel ce centre est situé.

Ce certificat est valable pour une période de six ans dix jours après la date de la vaccination ; en cas de revaccination dans cette période de six ans, il est valable des la date de cette revaccination. Dans le cas d'une personne qui est vaccinée dans une région infectée de fièvre jaune ou qui entre dans une telle région en moins de dix jours de la vaccination, ce certificat sera valable douze jours après la vaccination.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité.

SCHEDULE IV

[See rules 2(20), 21 and 22]

**INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION
AGAINST CHOLERA****CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE VACCINATION
CONTRE LE CHOLERA**

This is to certify that } date of birth } sex }
 Je soussigné(e) certifie que } né(e) le } sexe }
 whose signature follows }
 dont la signature suit }
 has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against cholera.
 a été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre le choléra à la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur	Approved stamp Cachet d'authentification	
		1	2
1			
2			
3		3	4
4			
5		5	6
6			
7		7	8
8			

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of six months, beginning six days after the first injection of the vaccine or, in the event of a revaccination within such period of six months, on the date of that revaccination.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, in the case of a pilgrim, this certificate shall indicate that two injections have been given at an interval of seven days and its validity shall commence from the date of the second injection.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

La validité de ce certificat couvre une période de six mois commençant six jours après la première injection du vaccin ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination au cours de cette période de six mois, le jour de cette revaccination.

Nonobstant les dispositions ci-dessus, dans le cas d'un pïlerin, le présent certificat doit faire mention de deux injections pratiquées à sept jours d'intervalle et sa validité commence le jour de la seconde injection.

Le cachet d'authentification doit être conforme au modèle prescrit par l'administration sanitaire du territoire où la vaccination est effectuée.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité.

SCHEDULE V

[See rules 2(20), and 27]

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION
AGAINST SMALLPOXCERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DEVACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION
CONTRE LA VARIOLE

This is to certify that } date of birth } sex }
 Je soussigné(e) certifie que } né(e) le } sexe }
 whose signature follows }
 dont la signature suit }
 has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox.
 a été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre la variole à la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur	Approved stamp Cachet d'authentification		State whether primary vaccination or revaccination; if primary, whether successful Indiquer s'il s'agit d'une primo-vaccination ou de revaccination; en cas de primovaccination, préciser s'il y a eu prise
1		1	2	
2				
3		3	4	
4				
5		5	6	
6				
7		7	8	
8				

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of three years, beginning eight days after the date of a successful primary vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination, on the date of that revaccination.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.

Any amendment of this certificate, or ceasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

La validité de ce certificat couvre une période de trois ans commençant huit jours après la date de la primovaccination effectuée avec succès (prise) ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination, le jour de cette revaccination.

Le cachet d'authentification doit être conforme au modèle prescrit par l'administrationⁿ sanitaire du territoire où la vaccination est effectuée.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat, ou l'absence de l'une quelconque des mentions requises, peut affecter sa validité.

SCHEDULE VI

[See Rule 9 (2)]

Procedure for Disinsectisation of Aircraft

The interior of the aircraft (inclusive of all places likely to harbour mosquitoes such as cockpits, freight compartments, cabins) shall be sprayed with a pyrethrums-DDT aerosol containing not less than 0.4 per cent pyrethrums and 3 per cent DDT, or a pyrethrum aerosol only, without DDT, containing not less than 0.4 per cent pyrethrums applied from an aerosol dispenser at a rate of not less than 15 seconds per 1,000 cubic feet of free air space; the stopcock in the case of an aerosol dispenser other than the Westinghouse type being kept open not less than half a turn during the operation and in the Westinghouse type the cap being removed completely. All openings into the aircraft shall be kept tightly closed during the spraying and for a period of not less than three minutes thereafter.

[No. F.16-1/54-P.H.(743-IH/55.)]

A. T. SESHADRI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 17th October 1955

S.R.O. 2319.—The Central Government, hereby—

- (a) adds to the Schedule to the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925) the name of the following public institution, namely, the Dental Council of India, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 8 of the said Act; and
- (b) directs that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the provident fund established for the benefit of the non-pensionable permanent employees of the said Dental Council of India in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 of the said Act.

[No. F.18-32/50-ML.]

A. V. VENKATASUBBAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 15th October 1955

S.R.O. 2320.—In Part II of the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Transport No. 3-P-II(91)/54, dated the 22nd March 1955 (S.R.O. No. 702) for the words "gas-light" occurring in rule 4(c), the words "gas-light" shall be substituted.

[No. 3-P-II(91)/54.]

A. V. SUBRAMANIA IYER, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING & SUPPLY

New Delhi, the 12th October 1955

S.R.O. 2321.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Explosives Rules, 1940, the same having been previously published as required by section 18 of the said Act, namely:—

In Schedule V to the said rules, in item (2) at the top of Licence Form 'I' for the words and figures "with fine which may extended to 3,000 rupees", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both."

[No. S&PII-103(2)/55.]

M. N. KALE, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

New Delhi, the 11th October 1955

S.R.O. 2322.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer for the time being holding the post of Secretary in the Rehabilitation Department of the Government of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, as the Settlement Commissioner, for the purpose of performing within the said State the functions assigned to the Settlement Commissioner by or under the said Act.

[No. S. III-1(1)/55-IV.]

S.R.O. 2323.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer for the time being holding the post of Under Secretary in the Rehabilitation Department of the Government of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union (who is also *ex officio* Additional Custodian of Evacuee Property in the said State) as the Additional Settlement Commissioner, for the purpose of performing within the said State the functions assigned to the Additional Settlement Commissioner by or under the said Act.

[No. S. III-1(1)/55-V.]

S.R.O. 2324.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints the officers for the time being holding the posts of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rehabilitation and Assistant Director of Rehabilitation in the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, as Assistant Settlement Commissioners for the purpose of performing within the said State the functions assigned to the Assistant Settlement Commissioner by or under the said Act.

[No. S. III-1(1)/55-VI.]

S.R.O. 2325.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer for the time being holding the post of Tehsildar or Naib Tehsildar in the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union as a managing officer for the custody, management and disposal of the evacuee properties within his jurisdiction in the said State acquired under section 12 of the said Act by virtue of the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation Nos. S. III-19(44)/54-I and S. III-19(44)/54-II dated the 12th July, 1955.

[No. S. III. 1(1)/55-VII.]

S.R.O. 2326.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints the persons specified below to the posts of managing officers with effect from the dates on which they took charge of their respective offices, for the custody, management and disposal of the evacuee properties with in their respective jurisdictions in Patiala and East Punjab States Union, acquired under section 12 of the said Act by virtue of the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation Nos. S.III-19(44)/54-I and S.III-19(44)/54-II, dated the 12th July, 1955.

Name of District	Area of jurisdiction	Headquarter	Sl. No.	Name and present Address of N. T. appointed.
1	2	3	4	5
Patiala	Tahsil Patiala including Sub-Tahsil Samana (Area of jurisdiction of each N. T. and headquarters to be allotted to each will be fixed by the Director Rehabilitation).		1	Mr. Rajinder Singh, N. T. Rehab., Patiala.
			2	Mr. Laxmi Singh, F. Q. Rahab., Patiala.
			3	Mr. Jai Singh, Special Saddar Qanungo, Patiala.
Do.	Ghanaur and Rajpura Qanungo Circles of Tahsil Rajpura.	Rajpura	4	Mr. Dhani Ram, F. Q., Rajpura.
Do.	Lalru and Banur Qanungo Circles of Rajpura Tahsil.	Banur	5	Mr. Ganga Ram, F. Q., Bassi.
Do.	Mardanpur Circle of Tahsil Rajpura	Mardanpur	6	Mr. Balwant Singh, N. S. Qanungo, Kandaghat.
Do.	All the Qanungo circles in Tahsil Sirhind except those in Sub-Tahsils Amloh and Payal.	Sirhind	7	Mr. Jumma Ram, F. Q., Jarag.
Do.	Sub-Tahsils Amloh and Payal.			Local Tehsildar or N. T. concerned will perform the duties in addition to his own.
Do.	Tahsil Kandaghat			Do.
Do.	Tahsil Nalagarh			Do.
Sangrur	The whole of Sangrur Tahsil and Qanungo Circle, Sunam of Sub-Tahsil, Sunam.	Sangrur	8	Mr. Brij Lal F. Q.
Do.	Qanungo Circles Lohra, Munak & Dirba of Sub-Tahsil Sunam.	Lohra	9	Mr. Baldev Krishan, F. Q., Munak.
Do.	Whole of Tahsils Jind & Narwana.	Jind	10	Mr. Chhotu Singh, Office Qanungo, Jind.
Do.	All the Qanungo Circles of Barnala Tahsil & Qanungo Circle Alal of Sub-Tahsil Dhuri.	Barnala	11	Mr. Balwant Singh, Inspector Consolidation, Sangrur.
Do.	Whole of Sub-Tahsil Dhuri except Alala Qanungo Circle.	Dhuri	12	Mr. Roshan Lal, N.S.Q., Barnala.
Do.	Tahsil Malerkotla			Local Tehsildar or Naib Tahsildar concerned will perform the duties in addition to his own.
Bhatinda	All the Qanungo Circles in Tahsil Bhatinda and Sub-Tahsil Phul.	Bhatinda	13	Mr. Gurbax Singh, Naib Tahsildar Rehab., Bhatinda.

1	2	3	4	5
Bhatinda	Tahsil Faridkot (Area of jurisdiction of each Naib Tahsildar and Headquarter to be allotted to each will be fixed by the Director Rehabilitation).		14 Mr. Jangir Singh, Office Qanungo, Bhatinda.	
			15 Mr. Gurdev Singh, F. Q., Dialpura.	
Do.	Qanungo Circle Budhlada of Mansa Tahsil.	Budhlada . . .	16 Mr. Harchand Singh, F. Q., Phul.	
Do.	All the Qanungo Circles of Mansa except Budhlada.	Mansa . . .	17 Mr. Kaur Singh, Special Saddar Qanungo, Bhatinda.	
Kapurthala	Bholath Circle No. 1 of Tahsil, Kapurthala.	To be fixed by Dir. Rehabilitation.	18 Mr. Harkishan Singh Bedi, Inspector Consolidation, Kapurthala.	
Do.	Bholath Circle No. 2 of Kapurthala (For this circle 3 N. Ts. are required of whom one is being appointed. Area of jurisdiction for the one appointed will be fixed by the Director Rehabilitation).		19 Shri Krishan Dutt, Qanungo, Bhatinda District.	
Do.	Kapurthala Qanungo Circle No. 1.	Kapurthala . . .	20 Mr. Ram Kishan, Office Qanungo, Narwana.	
Do.	Kapurthala Qanungo Circle No. 2.	Do.	21 Mr. Sarjit Singh, F. Q., Bhadaur in Sangrur District.	
Do.	Kapurthala Qanungo Circle No. 3.	Do.	22 Mr. Brij Lal, Office Qanungo, Malerkotla.	
Do.	Sub-Tahsil Sultanpur (For this sub-tahsil 3 N. Ts. are required, two are being appointed. Area of jurisdiction and headquarters will be fixed by the Director Rehabilitation. Orders for remaining one will follow).		23 Mr. Dewan Chand, Naib Tahsildar, Betterment Board, Patiala.	
Do.	Phagwara Tahsil of District Kapurthala		24 Mr. Gurcharan Singh, S. Basil Baqi Nawis, Patiala.	
			Local Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar concerned will perform the duties in addition to his own duties.	
Narnaul	Narnaul Tahsil Mohindergarh Tahsil Dadri Tahsil.		Do. Do. Do.	

[No. S.III.1 (1)/55-VIII]

New Delhi, the 15th October 1955

S.R.O. 2327—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints each of the officers specified in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed to be Managing Officer for the custody, management and disposal of compensation pool within the jurisdiction specified against his name in the corresponding entry in the third column thereof:

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of the officer	Jurisdiction
1.	Shri R. S. Arora, Assistant Custodian-cum-Settlement Officer, Mathura.	Mathura district.
2.	Shri V. K. Bhalla, Assistant Custodian, Allahabad	Allahabad.
3.	Shri Badri Nath, Assistant Custodian, Allahabad	Allahabad.
4.	Shri M. D. Sharma, Assistant Custodian-cum-Settlement Officer, Banaras.	Banaras, Gorakhpur, Deoria.
5.	Shri P. Bhushan, Assistant Custodian, Bareilly	Bareilly, Naini Almora.
6.	Shri A. B. Sharma, Assistant Custodian, Aligarh	Aligarh.
7.	Shri O. S. Bhatnagar, Assistant Custodian, Muzaffarnagar.	Muzaffarnagar.
8.	Shri Dalpat Singh, Zonal Assistant Custodian, Gonda	Gonda, Bairaich Basti and Bara Banki.
9.	Shri A. G. Bhatnagar, Assistant Custodian, Agra.	Agra.
10.	Shri Bipin Bchari, Assistant Custodian, Saharanpur	Saharanpur.
11.	Shri G. I. Punwani, Additional Assistant Custodian, Lucknow.	Lucknow and Hardoi.
12.	Shri V. B. Kashiv Assistant Custodian, Meerut.	Meerut.
13.	Shri B. N. Sexena, Assistant Custodian, Meerut	Meerut.
14.	Shri B. D. Singh, Zonal Assistant Custodian, Jaunpur.	Jaunpur, Mirzapur and Faizabad.
15.	Shri R. N. Mehrotra, Assistant Custodian, Shahjhanpur.	Shahjhanpur.
16.	Shri K. S. Deepak, Assistant Custodian, Kanpur.	Kanpur.
17.	Shri D. R. Nagar, Assistant Custodian, Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr.
18.	Shri H. S. Srivastava, Assistant Custodian, Jhansi	Jhansi, Banda and Hamirpur.
19.	Shri G. P. Jaggi, Assistant Custodian, Moradabad	Moradabad.
20.	Shri S. R. Goyal, Assistant Custodian, Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun and Tehri Garhwal.
21.	Shri N. P. Nigam, Assistant Custodian, Budaun	Budaun.
22.	Shri S. S. Bhatnagar, Assistant Custodian, Rampur.	Rampur.
23.	Shri V. C. Sharma, Zonal Assistant Custodian, Pilibhit	Pilibhit, Kheri and Sitapur.
24.	Shri B. M. Lal, Assistant Custodian, Farrukhabad.	Farrukhabad, Etah & Mainpuri
25.	Shri V. P. Mathur, Addl. Assistant Custodian, Agra.	Agra.
26.	Shri B. N. Sharma, Zonal Assistant Custodian, Pratapgarh.	Pratapgarh, Fatehpur, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur.
27.	Shri S. C. Agarwal, Additional Assistant Custodian, Agra.	Agra.
28.	Shri P. C. Bhatnagar, Assistant Custodian, Lucknow	Lucknow.
29.	Shri Goswami Harijwan Lal, Assistant Custodian, Bij-nor.	Bijnor and Garhwal.
30.	Shri L. K. Varma, Zonal Assistant Custodian, Azamgarh.	Ghazipur, Ballia and Azamgarh.
31.	Shri S. P. Khanna, Assistant Custodian, Unnao.	Unnao, Jalaun and Etawah.

[No. F. 26/12455-SII.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 11th October 1955

S.R.O. 2328.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby directs that the officers specified in column 1 of the Schedule below who have been appointed under the said sub-section to the posts specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 of that Schedule shall perform the functions respectively assigned to them by or under the said Act only in respect of agricultural lands, situated in the State of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union in any rural area as defined in clause (f) of rule 2 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, including houses, if any, in any such area allotted along with such lands.

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Name and Designation of the officers.	Jurisdiction
1.	Officer for the time being holding the post of Secretary in the Rehabilitation Department of the Government of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union.	Settlement Commissioner in the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union.
2.	Officer for the time being holding the post of Under Secretary in the Rehabilitation Department of the Government of the State of Patiala and the East Punjab States Union.	Additional Settlement Commissioner in the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union.
3.	Officer for the time being holding the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner Rehabilitation in the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union.	Assistant Settlement Commissioner in the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union.
4.	Officer for the time being holding the post of Assistant Director of Rehabilitation in the Rehabilitation Department of the Government of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union.	Assistant Settlement Commissioner in the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

[No. S-III.1 (1)/55-IX.]

M. L. PURI, Under Secy.

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 11th October 1955

S.R.O. 2329.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), I, Shri N. C. Shrivastava, I.C.S., Chief Settlement Commissioner, hereby delegate to the officer for the time being holding the post of Secretary in the Rehabilitation Department of the Government of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, (who is also *ex-officio* Settlement Commissioner in the said State), the powers conferred upon me under Section 23 and 24 of the said Act in relation to any order passed by an Additional Settlement Commissioner in the said State in respect of the custody, management and disposal of any property, (including agricultural land) which is situated in the said State in any rural area as defined in clause (f) of rule 2 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 and which form part of the compensation pool.

[No. S.III-1(1)/55-I.]

S.R.O. 2330.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), I, Shri N. C. Shrivastava, I.C.S., Chief Settlement Commissioner, hereby delegate to the officer for the time being holding the post of Under Secretary in the Rehabilitation Department of the Government of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, (who is *ex-officio* Additional Custodian of Evacuee Property, and also *ex-officio* Additional Settlement Commissioner in the said State) the powers conferred upon me under sections 23 and 24 of the said Act in relation to any order passed by an Assistant Settlement Commissioner, in the said State in respect of the custody, management and disposal of any property (including agricultural land) which is situated in the said State in any rural area as defined in clause (f) of rule 2 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 and which forms part of the compensation pool.

[No. S.III-1(1)/55-II.]

S.R.O. 2331.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), I, Shri N. C. Shrivastava, Chief Settlement Commissioner, hereby

delegate to each of the undermentioned officers, the power conferred upon me under section 28 of the said Act to transfer cases pending before an officer appointed under the said Act to another officer, in so far as such cases relate to the custody, management and disposal of property (including agricultural land) which is situated in the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union in a rural area as defined in clause (f) of rule 2 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, and forms part of the compensation pool:—

1. Officer for the time being holding the post of Secretary in the Rehabilitation Department of the Government of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union (who is also *ex-officio* Settlement Commissioner in the said State).
2. Officer for the time being holding the post of Under Secretary in the Rehabilitation Department of the Government of the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union (who is *ex-officio* Additional Custodian of Evacuee Property and also Additional Settlement Commissioner in the said State).

[No. S. III-1(1)/55-III.]

N. C. SHRIVASTAVA, Chief Settlement Commissioner.

— New Delhi, the 17th October 1955

S.R.O. 2332.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri L. J. Johnson, I.C.S., as Chief Settlement Commissioner, *vice* Shri N. C. Shrivastava, I.C.S., for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such officer by or under the said Act with effect from the date he took charge of his office.

[No. 5/39/55-S.II.]

S.R.O. 2333.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954 (12 of 1954), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation No. 3/43/55-SII, dated the 24th August, 1955, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri L. J. Johnson, I.C.S., as Chief Settlement Commissioner for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such Commissioner by or under the said Act, with effect from the date he took charge of his office.

[No. 5/39/55-SII.]

K. J. GEORGE, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

ORDER

New Delhi, the 11th October 1955

S.R.O. 2334.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Production, No. S.R.O. 1299, dated the 10th June, 1955, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, under column 2 with the heading "Authorities", for the words "Deputy Pig Iron Control Officer, Punjab" appearing against Serial No. 5, the words "Deputy Iron and Fuel Control Officer, Punjab" shall be substituted.

[No. 18-CI(14)/55.]

K. N. NAGAR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

ORDER

New Delhi, the 10th October 1955

S.R.O. 3335.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 117(1) of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, read with item 3(2) of Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs, S.R.O. No. 3315, dated the 30th October, 1954, the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 62 of the said Rules shall not apply to any generating station situated at Mahe in the territory of Pondicherry for a period of 30 days from the date of this order.

[No. EL-II-204(8).]

S. VENKATARAMAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 12th October 1955

S.R.O. 3336.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 and section 10, read with section 4, of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Central Government, after consulting the Advisory Committee appointed under section 6 of the Act in the notification of the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 2087, dated the 21st June, 1954, as subsequently amended, to advise the Central Government in making revision of minimum rates of wages fixed under the said Act in respect of the scheduled employments carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government, and the Advisory Board appointed under section 7 of the said Act in the notification of the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 2088, dated the 21st June, 1954, as subsequently amended, hereby revised, as specified in column 3 of the Annexure, the minimum rates of wages fixed in the notification of the Ministry of Labour No. LWI-24(74), dated the 25th September, 1951, in respect of the classes of employees shown in column 2 of the Annexure, and directs that this notification shall (i) come into force on and from the date of its publication in the Gazette of India; and (ii) apply only to employees entering service on or after the said date.

ANNEXURE

Serial No.	Classes of employees	Minimum monthly basic rate of wages.
1	2	3
		Rs.
1.	Tanneries and Leather Manufacture	
	Stoker	35
2.	Pump Attendant	35

[No. LWI-7(12)/55.]

New Delhi, the 19th October 1955

S.R.O. 3337.—(M.M.B. A/14/1).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941 (XIX of 1941), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 2075, dated the 29th October 1953, the Central Government hereby declares Shri N. M. Khan Warsi, Deputy Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad to be an officer authorised to institute, or to accord sanction to the institution of, prosecutions under the said Act.

[No. M-61(1)/55.]

P. D. COMMAR, Under Secy.

*Corrigendum**New Delhi, the 12th October 1955*

S.R.O. 3338.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1857, dated the 23rd August, 1955 published on page 1682 to 1685 of Part II, Section 3, of the Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1955, at page 1683, in the fourth line, for the word "who" read "two".

[No. M-41(23)/52.]

P. D. COMMAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 13th October 1955

S.R.O. 3339.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 380, dated the 25th February, 1952, namely:—

In the Table annexed to the said notification—

- (a) for the entry in column 2, against serial No. 3 relating to Conciliation Officer (Central), Patna, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“The districts of Patna, Monghyr, Purnea, Bhagalpur, Mazaffarpur, Saran, Champaran, Shahabad and Dharbhanga in the State of Bihar”;

- (b) for the entries in columns 1 and 2 against serial No. 14 relating to Conciliation Officer (Central), Nagpur, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

“Conciliation Officer (Central), Jabalpur.
The States of Madhya Pradesh
and Vindhya Pradesh”.

[No. L.R. 1(201).]

S.R.O. 3340.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), Calcutta, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Sakhawat Mia, a workman of the Central Kurkend Colliery.

AWARD

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES) CALCUTTA

In the matter of applications under sections 33 and 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar, *Chairman*.

Shri S. P. Chopra, *Member*.

Shri T. N. Mallappa, *Member*.

PARTIES

APPLICATION No. 21 OF 1955 (U/s 33 OF I.D. ACT)

Central Kurkend Coal Co. Ltd., Central Kurkend & West Gopalichuck Collieries, P. O. Kusunda, Dist. Manbhum.—*Applicant*.

Vs

Janab Sakhawat Mia, Central Kurkend & West Gopalichuck Collieries, P. O. Kusunda, Dist. Manbhum.—*Opposite Party*.

APPLICATION 17 OF 1955 (U/s 33A OF I.D. ACT)

Shri Sakhawat Mia, Workman of Central Kurkend Colliery, C/o. Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Branch, Central Kurkend Colliery, P. O. Kusunda, Dist. Manbhum.—*Complainant*.

Vs

Central Kurkend Coal Co., Ltd., Central Kurkend and West Gopalichuck Collieries, P. O. Kusunda, Dist. Manbhum.—*Opposite Party*.

AWARD

Dated, the 21st day of September, 1955

These are connected applications under sections 33 & 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2. It is not necessary to deal with the applications on their merits as the concerned parties have informed us that the matter has been settled amicably.

3. In these circumstances we dismiss application No. 21 of 1955 and pass an award in application No. 17 of 1955 that no orders are necessary in view of the settlement reported to the Tribunal.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member.*

(Sd.) T. N. MALLAPPA, *Member.*

[No. L.R. 2(107)/54.]

New Delhi, the 15th October 1955

S.R.O. 3341.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the Bharat Fire and General Insurance Limited, New Delhi, and their workmen.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

REFERENCE No. 17 OF 1955.

PRESENT.

Shri P. S. Bindra, B.A.L.L.B., *Chairman.*

PARTIES

The employers in relation to the Bharat Fire & General Insurance Limited.
New Delhi,

and

Their workmen in the head office and all the branches of the company
excluding the Calcutta Office.

APPEARANCES

Shri B. P. Khaitan, for the employers.

Shri Madan Mohan for the workmen.

(AWARD)

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, by Order No. S.R.O. 1553 dated 9th July 1955, the dispute in relation to the Bharat Fire and General Insurance Limited, New Delhi, and its workmen, referred to in the Schedule as under, has been referred to this Tribunal under Sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (XIV of 47) for decision.

"Under the award of Central Government Tribunal, Delhi, published under Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Notification No. S.R.O. 2577 dated the 28th July 1954, there was an agreement between the parties to the effect that any difficulty or grievance which would be presented to the employer by the employees and which could not be settled directly by mutual negotiations would be referred jointly to the authorities for decision by the Industrial Tribunal. The above Tribunal recorded the agreement and gave the award accordingly but did not set a time limit for mutual negotiation between the parties for the settlement of dispute. Now it is desired by the parties that the Tribunal which shall be appointed may set a time limit for the settlement of dispute by direct negotiation and in case of failure of direct negotiation for joint reference to the Government of India for referring the dispute or disputes to a Tribunal for adjudication under Section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947."

2. Proper notices were issued to the parties and they have come to an agreement that the time limit for mutual negotiation between the parties for the settlement of a dispute be fixed at three months. I consider the agreement to be fair and reasonable, and therefore pass my award in terms of the above agreement.

(Sd.) P. S. BINDRA,
Chairman

The 4th October, 1955.

[No. L.R.90(15)/55.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th October 1955

S.R.O. 3342.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Messrs. New Dholera Shipping and Trading Company, Limited, Bombay, and their tally clerks in respect of bonus for the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, constituted under section 7 of the said Act.

[No. LR.3(5)/55.]

P. S. EASWARAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 17th October 1955

S.R.O. 3343.—Whereas immediately before the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), became applicable to the factory of Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Royapuram, Madras, there was in existence a provident fund common to the employees employed in the said factory to which the said Act applies and the employees in another establishment, namely, the Head Office of Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., First Line Beach, George Town, Madras;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall also apply to the said establishment, namely, the Head Office of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Ltd., First Line Beach, George Town, Madras.

[No. PF-57(8)/55.]

P. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi the 20th October 1955

ORDER

S.R.O. 3344.—In pursuance of clause 2 of the directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in First Schedule to the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 945, dated the 28th April, 1955 the Central Government with previous approval of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby certifies the films specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, in all their language versions, to be of the description specified against each in the corresponding entry of column 5 of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

S.No.	Title of the film	Name of the Producer	Source of supply	Whether a scientific film or a film intended or educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or a documentary film
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indian News Review No. 366	Govt. of India Films Division, Bombay.	Govt. of India Films Division, Bombay.	Film dealing with news and current events.
2.	Nepal Road	do.	do	Documentary Film

[No. 1/16/55-F App/54]

D. KRISHNA AYYAR, Under Secy.